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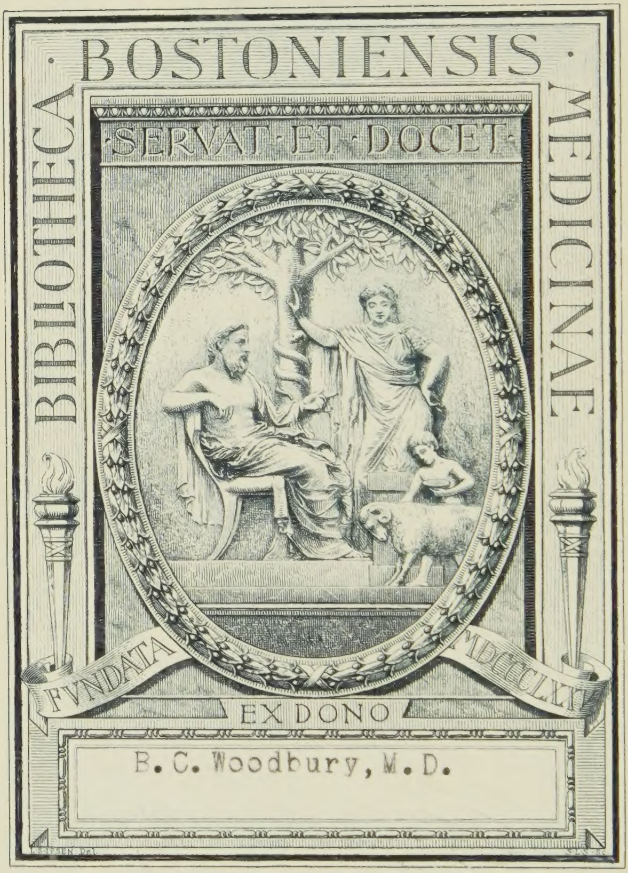
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Homoeopathic Materia Medica for Nurses

With Introductory Chapters on

The Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy

With Therapeutic Index

By
BENJAMIN C. WOODBURY, M. D.

Homoeopata sum : nihil homoeopathici a me alienum puto.—*Dr. John H. Clarke.*

SECOND REVISED EDITION

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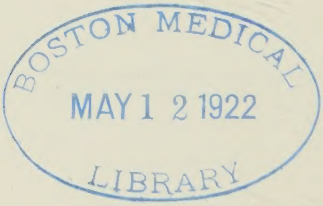

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To all who are engaged in the care of the sick, this volume is dedicated, with the hope that it may aid in the portrayal of the principles of Homoeopathy, and in the promulgation of its healing art.

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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

The very evident demand for a text-book of Homœopathic Materia Medica for Nurses, which made possible the original publication of this book, and its ready acceptance by the majority into whose hands it has come, have warranted a second edition.

In this edition many unavoidable typographical errors and a few inaccuracies of statement have been corrected, its subject-matter revised and general arrangement improved.

The author takes this opportunity of thanking Dr. Maurice Worcester Turner of Brookline, and Dr. Frank W. Patch of Framingham, Mass., for valuable suggestions and assistance in the publication of the first edition; and Dr. Sarah M. Hobson of Chicago, for calling attention to certain errors in the proof-reading of the same.

Boston, Mass.,
Oct. 18, 1921.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

If there be any claim to originality in this volume, it may be said to be in its arrangement, which has seemed to be the form best adapted to the accomplishment of its purpose.

The official preparations, together with physiological actions and uses have been omitted, as having no well defined place in a work intended to portray the teachings and practice of Homœopathy, yet a careful reading of its introductory chapters will clearly show that the physiological or better the pathogenetic action of drugs upon the body in health forms the true basis of their proper homœopathic application. When we consider a drug in accordance with its pathogenetic action, we refer to its sick-making power and its characteristics are some of the finer effects obtained through provings on the healthy.

Its subject-matter will not in all probability be found to contain anything new, and those versed in the underlying principles of Homœopathy will readily determine the sources of its text.

Nothing is prior in Homœopathy to the teachings of Hahnemann. To the various other authorities whose ideas have been incorporated, we hereby make most grateful acknowledgment.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.,
Jan. 5, 1916.

INTRODUCTION

As homœopathic physicians we are often asked why our materia medica is not more carefully taught in our hospital training schools; and when we consider the lack of such knowledge even among graduates of homœopathic hospitals, we must answer that either it is not adequately taught, or on the other hand nurses find so little demand for an understanding of its principles that they are negligent about its study.

In most of our training schools a short course of lectures is given on the leading remedies. Many nurses take notes on these lectures and preserve them for future reference. In most instances, however, there the matter ends; the importance of such instruction is not emphasized and in consequence the remedies are not conscientiously learned, and with the maze of anatomy, physiology, pathology, fever and surgical nursing, there can exist in the minds of but few, any special reason why their tired brains should be any more overworked.

In homœopathic hospitals the officinal drugs, both materia medica and dosage are most carefully studied and this is *required*. Yet after all when we consider it from the nurse's standpoint, anything more would seem almost unnecessary, for it is only exceptionally, outside of institutional work, that any mention is made to the nurse as to what homœopathic remedy is being prescribed.

In hospital work, all will admit that the execution of the nurse's part of the treatment, in the way of enemata, medicinal baths, electricity and allied physiolog-

ical methods, must emphasize this realm of therapy, with indifference as to what medicinal measures are being employed. In institutions all such details are left to the care of the House physicians or internes, the nurse merely administering the medicines as directed.

No particular thought is necessary as to the remedy given, and its indications are of course too vague to one not especially versed in the symptomatology of drugs to be of much interest.

If, for example, apis or arsenicum is being given in kidney or heart disease, no question may be asked as to the indications calling for the one or the other remedy. After all how can we expect our nurses to take much interest in the treatment of our cases, if they are never told anything in regard to the medicine given, its mode of action, its dosage or its indications?

We have many times been asked by intelligent, careful attendants the reason for this apparent lack of interest—or shall we call it lack of confidence—on the part of the physician toward his nurse. Some of our nurses have expressed interest in the study of the homœopathic materia medica, yet they know not where to turn for instruction. Occasionally some enthusiastic student or interne entrusts them with a copy of elementary materia medica, with the result that in the majority of cases, even this is found to be too abstruse, without certain knowledge not therein obtainable, and they finally relinquish their undertakings to master a subject that is considered by the student himself, next to anatomy, the most tedious and difficult. In our opinion the nursing profession should not be censured if they demand some special attention on the part of the homœopathist, when we consider the fact that they have anatomy and

physiology, materia medica (allopathic) for nurses, et cetera, through the whole list. It is therefore urged of physicians to properly educate their nurses in the principles of Homœopathy, and in its materia medica and therapeutics. By so doing we shall have enlisted in the practice of our art, at its best infinitely difficult, helpers who will be found not only most worthy, but equally as enthusiastic. It has been with the earnest endeavor to fulfil this long existing need that we have been encouraged in the preparation of this volume.

We have long felt that too little importance has been placed in our hospitals upon elementary training in the principles of Homœopathy.

This volume has been prepared with the intent to stimulate an interest in this subject among the nursing profession as a whole, and to offer to those particularly interested, a book of reference, wherein may be found some of the fundamental principles of Homœopathy, and a requisite knowledge of the most frequently used remedies, their dosage and indications. Furthermore, its aim has been to show why many procedures peculiar to the practice of homœopathic physicians are so little understood by the nursing body at large.

It is well understood that there are times when it is part of a nurse's duty to be seen and not heard, yet for the most part it is true that efficiency in nursing consists first of all in the knowledge of what to do, and in the second place a knowledge of how to do it. To one unacquainted with the principles of homœopathic practice, many measures common enough to the physician seem strange and incomprehensible to the attendant.

It is hoped that the insight herein given may be of assistance to the nurse in the execution of such methods,

and also prove helpful in training her powers of observation.

The homœopathic physician takes careful note of all deviations from health (symptoms); from his study of drugs he learns to adapt symptomatology to corresponding indications found in the sick. In this way he learns to think in terms of symptoms. Careful study of the remedies given in this small book of reference may enable the nurse to aid the physician in his search for the indicated remedy. Thus the nurse may become a more efficient co-worker with the physician.

It is hoped that it may likewise prove useful to the physician and student, in indicating the proper relationship between homœopathic practice and nursing.

CONTENTS

Chapter I—Homœopathic Principles

Homœopathic materia medica—the study of. Samuel Hahnemann (sketch of his life). The underlying principles of homœopathy. The law of similars. The single remedy. The minimum dose. Drug proving. The homœopathic school of medicine. Influence of Hahnemann's discovery. Essentials of correct homœopathic prescribing. Value of symptoms. Rules regulating dosage. Three methods of drug application: allopathic, palliative and homœopathic. The homœopathic action. Value of careful observation in obtaining symptoms. The totality of the symptoms. Chronic diseases, theory of. Scope of Homœopathy. Alternation of remedies. Palliatives. Isopathy and Homœopathy. Nosodes. The selection of the remedy. Its action.

Chapter II—Homœopathic Pharmacy

Standards for the preparation of homœopathic medicines. Accuracy. Vehicles. Preparations. Tinctures. Triturations. Dilution. The scales of attenuation. Sources and preparation of drugs. Succussion. Trituration. Terms used in designating attenuations. General rules to be observed in the administration of homœopathic remedies.

Chapter III—Homœopathic Nursing

How it differs from regular nursing. The nurse's equipment. Homœopathic remedies with guide to

administration a valuable addition. General rules regarding diet and care of homœopathic cases. Cases of emergency. The use of palliatives, rules governing. Stimulants. Antidotes to poisons. Relation of modern therapeutic methods to Homœopathy. Vaccines. Electricity. Local treatment, rules governing. Application of heat and cold. Treatment of mental diseases. The tissue remedies. Relations between nurse and physician—professional ethics. Proper understanding of Homœopathy necessary.

CHAPTER IV—HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA

Appendix. Therapeutic Index. General Index. Remedial Index.

Homoeopathic Materia Medica for Nurses

CHAPTER I

The Principles of Homœopathy

The Study of Homœopathic Materia Medica. The study of the homœopathic materia medica is based upon the writings of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of the therapeutic system known as homœopathy.

Who Was Hahnemann? Samuel Hahnemann was a German physician and chemist, born in the town of Meissen, near Dresden in Saxony, April 11, 1755.

Being of poor parentage his early education was obtained only through difficulty. He began his medical studies at Leipsic, where he supported himself by translating, and received his medical degree at the University of Erlangen, in 1779.

After practicing his profession for a period of eight years, he became so dissatisfied with the medical art of his day that he relinquished practice and turned his attentions to chemistry. Among some of his most important contributions to chemistry may be mentioned his Wine Test, his treatise on Arsenical Poisoning, and his method of preparing "soluble mercury."

Hahnemann's Discovery of Homœopathy. In the year 1790, Hahnemann translated Cullen's Materia Medica from English into German. Not being satisfied with

the explanation given by the latter of the action of Cinchona, or Peruvian bark, in ague, he set about to ascertain its action upon his own body.

Discovery of the Law of Similars. This experiment at once demonstrated to him beyond question that the curative power of bark was dependent, not upon its tonic properties, as explained by Cullen, but upon its own power of producing *similar symptoms in the healthy human body.*

Basis of the Law of Cure. This similarity of action is based upon the law of similars, an ancient therapeutic formula known to Hippocrates and other early medical writers. It is commonly written: "*Similia similibus curantur,*" or "*Similia similibus curentur,*" let likes be treated by likes.

Development of Homœopathy. From this observation of the specific virtues of Cinchona, Hahnemann reasoned that the therapeutic properties of all medicines might be determined in a similar manner. He accordingly began to experiment with other drugs and the results of these experiments were later incorporated into the first materia medica, or the Materia Medica Pura.

Extent of Hahnemann's Experiments. Hahnemann tested the sick-making powers of all the known medicines of his day, including many substances known to be deadly poisons, to determine their therapeutic powers.

Hahnemann First to Attempt Scientific Drug Experiments. While the law of Similars had been known to some of the earlier writers, and the testing of medicines had been suggested by Haller, it remained for Hahnemann to make the first application of this method.

EXTENT OF HAHNEMANN'S LABORS. Hahnemann continued these experiments upon himself, his friends and his followers for many years, proving in all about ninety medicines.

FURTHER WRITINGS. Among Hahnemann's further writings may be mentioned the various essays which comprise the "Lesser Writings"; The "Organon" (first published in 1810); and the "Chronic Diseases," published in 1828.

HAHNEMANN'S ORGANON. There have been five editions of the Organon, and as many as fifty translations in all the different languages. A few years ago it was published in popular form by Everyman's Library. The New Sixth Edition (Hahnemann's own interleaved copy of the Fifth German Edition, with many notes and additions) has just been issued in Germany. It has also been translated into English and this edition will soon be published in this country.

PERSECUTION OF HAHNEMANN AND HIS SYSTEM. The success of Hahnemann was so great that he soon began to be persecuted by the apothecaries, and he was finally prevented from dispensing his own medicines.

HAHNEMANN'S LATER LIFE AND DEATH. Owing to the bitterness aroused in his own country, Hahnemann was finally forced to depart. He accordingly left Saxony for Paris, where he died at the age of eighty-eight years, having attained world-wide fame and an extensive and lucrative practice.

SPREAD OF HOMŒOPATHY. During Hahnemann's life, Homœopathy had already begun to be tested in the hospitals of Europe, and he was visited by notable people from all parts of the world, who, having investigated

the truth of the new method, introduced it into the various countries abroad.

HAHNEMANN'S INFLUENCE UPON MEDICINE. Of Hahnemann's influence upon general medicine, we need not but to look about us to see what has been accomplished in the century since the first edition of the Organon was published.

Everywhere in our own country and abroad there are practitioners of Homœopathy, and in all our large cities, hospitals and dispensaries. At the present time there are eight homœopathic medical schools in this country, nearly all of which are listed in Class A, as required in modern medical school instruction.

Among its effects upon general medicine, Homœopathy has banished to obscurity the heroic purging and bleeding of a former age, has diminished the size of dosage, and brought about in a large measure the use of the single remedy prescription. It also was first in advocating the humane treatment of the insane, and was ever foremost in the advocacy of hygiene, hydrotherapy, and the removal of the exciting causes of disease.

WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY? There have been various definitions of Homœopathy, many of which are difficult without the consideration of a great deal of subject-matter with which we are not especially concerned. We can, however, safely define it thus: Homœopathy or homœotherapy is the therapeutic application of the principle embodied in *"similia similibus curentur"*—let likes be treated by likes.

The word itself is of Greek derivation, from *ὅμοιος-πάθος*, (meaning like disease or affection). That is to say, its application consists in the exhibition in a given case of disease and for a given set of symptoms, of a

therapeutic agent (usually a drug) known by previous experiment or testing to be capable of producing in the healthy human body a totality of phenomena as nearly as possible its exact counterpart.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The homœopathic school is that branch of medical science which takes as its therapeutic standard the above curative principle.

DEFINITION OF A HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. The American Institute of Homœopathy has thus defined a practitioner of homœopathy: "A homœopathic physician is one who adds to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of homœopathic therapeutics and observes the law of similia. All that pertains to the great field of medical learning is his, by tradition, by inheritance, by right." *Homœopathy is the practice of the healing art in accordance with the law of similars.*

HOMŒOPATHIC PROVINGS. Just as Hahnemann made his first testing with Ague-bark so were subsequent provings made and in this manner later trials, by a body knows as the Austrian Provers, whose deductions, based upon very careful experiments only confirmed the original.

Recently in our own country, the Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society has reproven Belladonna, with the endorsement and co-operation of the American Institute of Homœopathy and various state and local societies.

Still more recently remedies such as Coffea, Millefolium, Bellis perennis, Crataegus, Radium bromide and other drugs have been studied in our medical schools.

PROVINGS: HOW DIFFERING FROM ANIMAL EXPERIMENT. Provings differ from experiments conducted

upon the lower animals, in that these latter are principally for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of physiological action, while those on the human being are made for the purpose of obtaining an understanding of the genuine effects of a drug in varying dosage, from the attenuations to the crude drug, until its pathogenetic action is clearly apparent.

Animal Experiment May Supplement Such Study. Animal experiment, and toxicology as well, may supplement such study, and are especially valuable in drawing conclusions as to the provings of medicines known or suspected to have very profound or poisonous effects.

Qualifications of Provers. The provers should be as nearly as possible physically normal. In fact during all pharmacological studies conducted in our medical schools, the provers are most carefully examined physically by a board of competent specialists, at the beginning, during, and at the conclusion of all experiments; the totality of the symptoms, both subjective and objective, being throughout recorded.

Essentials of a Correct Homœopathic Prescription. The first essential in prescribing is the observance of what is curable in disease, and in this connection we assume that the totality of the symptoms should be taken as the only safe guide.

The Totality of the Symptoms. Add to this, Hahnemann tells us, the knowledge of the positive effects of drugs obtained through provings, and we shall be able to observe scientifically its three cardinal principles.

Three Essentials.

I—The Law of Similars.
II—The Single Remedy.
III—The Minimum Dose.

Subjective and Objective Symptoms. A further aid to the prescriber will be the knowledge of what is meant by the totality of the symptoms, which should, in every case, include all observable morbid phenomena both subjective, that is, related by the patient, and objective, such as elicited by the physician or noted by the attendants or relatives.

Taking the Case. In "taking the case," which is acknowledged to be the most difficult of the physician's tasks, all symptoms should be carefully noted, as related by the patient, in his own words, the peculiar (characteristic) and the general; the first rank in the relative value being given to mental symptoms.

The Relative Value of Symptoms. Symptoms differ in value according as they relate to the patient as a whole, or to some particular part or organ.

Particular Symptoms. If the patient says, "I am thirsty," or "my stomach aches," this is a particular symptom as it refers to some special part or organ.

General Symptoms. If, on the other hand, he says: "I am sensitive to cold, or chilly," this is the expression of a general condition, relating to the patient as a whole; whereas, the former are peculiar or characteristic of some part of his organism. Characteristic symptoms are peculiar or characteristic of the individual and may or may not resemble those of any other person or case of the same disease.

Common Symptoms. There is a third group known as Common Symptoms. Symptoms of this nature are common to a given type of disease, and likewise to a large number of drugs, and are, therefore, valuable more from the diagnostic than from the therapeutic standpoint.

Peculiar or Characteristic Symptoms. The peculiar or characteristic aggravation of Nux vomica after too much taking of drugs, of all complaints in the morning and after eating and mental exertion, or the alternation of moods and the ill effects from grief of Ignatia are examples of the adaptability of the remedy to that of the patient. It was early noted by Hahnemann who in his first application of Homœopathy, prescribed the recognized dosage, that the more closely applicable (similar) was the remedy in its disease producing powers to the given symptoms, the more likely was it to produce an appreciable aggravation.

The Homœopathic Aggravation. This reaction was very fittingly called *the homœopathic aggravation.* The accuracy of this observation has given rise to the following rule of practice, namely: if after the administration of a remedy and without any recognizable cause, the existing morbid symptoms are aggravated, the remedy is then given less often, or discontinued; and this temporary exacerbation is followed at once by a decline of symptoms in the direction of a cure.

How to Avoid Aggravations. In order that the law of similars may lead to what Hahnemann has called "the most gentle, certain and permanent cure," the reduction of drug action or *the minimum dose* becomes necessary, else there would be produced at once the above mentioned aggravation, and the patient would have to support an added load of drug disease. This is precisely what we are seeking to avoid, hence the dose is reduced to the least possible amount that will produce a favorable action upon the symptoms to be removed.

The Reduction of the Dose. As already explained the more nearly similar the remedy, the more readily and

easily are its specific effects obtained. Thus, if we should prescribe Belladonna, which is known to produce intense cerebral congestion, in large doses in a case of acute fever manifesting such a condition, we should get an unfailing exacerbation. Likewise, owing to their similarity in effects to sunstroke, Belladonna and Glonoin in exceedingly small doses have been found most efficacious in the treatment of such a condition.

The Minimum Dose. We have discussed to a sufficient length the similar remedy; the *minimum* dose is our next consideration. We have said that the minimum dose is the direct consequent of the therapeutic adaptability of the similar remedy.

Hence the evolution of the three cardinal principles of Homœopathy was in the following natural order: *the law of similars, the single remedy, and the minimum dose.* Each one of these principles is directly related to the others; and each has a direct bearing upon the correct prescription.

Hahnemann's Dosage. Hahnemann stated that the dose could never be reduced so low that it would not contain some of the original drug, and could not be so attenuated that it would not prove curative, provided it was capable of exciting ever so slight a positive reaction in the case to be cured. His experiments were made with substances from the crude drug up to about the sixtieth dilution; yet he is known to have used attenuations much higher. He, however, set the thirtieth as the one most applicable for ordinary use.

Repetition of the Dose. The repetition of the dose depends entirely upon the drug strength administered, the susceptibility of the patient, the relationship of the medicine given to remedies which precede or follow it,

and upon the judgment and experience of the physician. Ordinarily in the lower potencies, such as the nurse is most accustomed to see prescribed, the dose, if in tablet form (trituration) is from one to five grains every one to three hours; or if in watery solution (either powders or dilution), one to two drams every one to two hours: or more or less frequently according to circumstances.

Preparations Commonly Prescribed. The potencies most in use are the tincture, 2x, 3x, 6x, and 12x, and by many practitioners the 30th, 200th and higher.

Frequency of Repetition. In acute cases, the remedy may demand very frequent repetition, until its action is apparent; especially is this true of medicines of short or superficial action.

The Alternation of Medicines. Alternation, or the administration of two or more drugs at the same time is not considered good practice. First of all it is unscientific; if one remedy is perfectly fitted to the case, two or three or any number of others are not only unnecessary, but might hinder the action of the one indicated. If the prescriber is certain that his first remedy is correctly chosen, he will by exclusion rule out all the rest. Better practice, especially where the prescriber is in doubt, is the giving of each remedy separately; the first being allowed sufficient time to demonstrate its fitness or uselessness before resorting to the second. Better still is the withholding of the prescription till sufficient study has convinced the physician as to the proper remedy. These remarks do not of course apply to remedies that are complementary in relationship, or to so-called intercurrents.

Definition of Health. Health may be defined as

"absence of symptoms." Hahnemann spoke of health as the harmony of life.

Definition of a Drug. A drug is any medical substance capable of altering the function or nutrition of the body or any of its parts.

Definition of Materia Medica. Materia medica is the study of drugs in general.

The Homœopathic Materia Medica. Homœopathic materia medica is a record of the provings of medicinal substances upon the human body in health, in doses sufficient to produce their pathogenetic actions.

Pathogenetic vs. Physiological Action. It has been stated that the term physiological action as applied to drug action is a misnomer, as any drug to produce an action analogous to the function of any part of the body must accomplish its result through its sick-making power, and therefore such action cannot rightly be termed "physiological." The latter term suggests a condition of health, as opposed to pathological or diseased action. By derivation the term pathogenetic is designed to indicate the health-disturbing action of drugs.

Definition of a Symptom. A symptom is the expression of disturbance either of function or nutrition produced by a drug or some other morbid condition.

Hahnemann reasoned that symptoms were always the outward expression of the inner deranged vital force or function.*

Pathognomonic Symptoms. Pathognomonic symptoms are special indications which characterize particular diseases.

Pathological Symptoms. Pathological symptoms

*In the new Sixth Edition of The Organon, Hahnemann refers to the vital force as the Vital Principle.

are seldom if ever of much service in prescribing, as they are for the most part the end results of the disease and its products. Pathognomonic and pathological symptoms characterize the disease and have to do especially with diagnosis and prognosis.

The Anamnesis. The anamnesis is commonly known as the case history. In obtaining such records, each symptom to be of service in prescribing should be *complete,* that is, should consist of (1) Location, (2) Sensation, and (3) Modality, or condition of aggravation or amelioration.

The Three Methods of Drug Application. It is a recognized fact that in everyday practice, medicines are prescribed in different ways to accomplish certain desired results. Hahnemann recognized three methods of drug application.

(I) What he called the *Allopathic,* which seeks to remove disease by derivation and accomplishes its results on healthy parts, either by suppression or stimulation;

(II) The second or *Palliative,* which may be said to be antagonistic, as is seen in the use of opium to soothe pain; and finally,

(III) The third or *Homœopathic, i. e.* in accordance with the Law of Similars, *which* he assures us is the only "direct one leading to gentle, certain and permanent cure, without ill effects or disability."

Cultivation of Careful Observation. In order that the attendant may be of greatest service to the intelligent homœopathic physician, it is very essential that careful observation be cultivated in the care of patients, and in this way the physician may be aided in obtaining

a perfect image of the disease. It may be well, therefore, to note carefully the rule of Hahneman:

"Although it is very desirable to obtain the patient's own statements regarding his complaints and sensations and to observe particularly the expressions he uses in describing his sufferings, the history of which is apt to be more or less misrepresented by friends and attendants, it is equally true that the investigation of all diseases, especially of the chronic, demands great caution, reflection, knowledge of human nature, careful inquiry, and unlimited patience, in order to obtain a true and complete record of these diseases with their details." [1]

Caution and Careful Inquiry into Chronic Diseases. It is only by such methodical inquiry that the true history of chronic diseases may be obtained. Of such a nature the great majority of cases consists. It is especially in chronic diseases that this advice applies.

Symptoms Should Be Committed to Writing. "When all the prominent and characteristic symptoms collectively bearing an image of a case of chronic or of any other disease have been carefully committed to writing, the most difficult part of the labor will have been accomplished." [2]

Notes Taken by the Physician at the Bedside. When, therefore, the nurse observes a physician take data at the bedside she should not wonder and above all should not criticize. Some physicians are in the habit of consulting a pocket repertory or materia medica. The nurse should not criticize the latter, for if she will observe their methods, she will find that they are generally close prescribers and careful physicians.

Observations Concerning Epidemics. Another way in which the nurse may be of great service is during

[1] Organon, Sec. 98.
[2] Ibid.

acute epidemic diseases, in detailing the symptoms of her patient. Observation is here doubly important not only in the selection of the remedy for the individual case, but also for the generic symptoms, or epidemic remedy.

The Epidemic Remedy. As it frequently obtains that during an epidemic of acute disease, one remedy, after careful study, may be found to cover the totality of the symptoms of the majority of cases, it will then become necessary to especially note merely the peculiar or uncommon symptoms of individual cases, differing from those in general which characterize the epidemic.

Advantages of Modern Medical Science. In these days of modern medical science, we hear much about preventive medicine, all of which relative to improved sanitary and hygienic conditions is most praiseworthy, for by careful attention to these details, the majority of contagious and infectious diseases are fast disappearing.

"The physician is at the same time a preserver of health when he knows the causes that disturb health and maintain disease, and when he knows how to remove them from healthy persons." [1]

Hahnemann long ago emphasized the fact that it is the tendency of most acute diseases to recover. We hear them spoken of today as "self-limited" diseases; on the other hand, if, for any reason, there is any underlying condition in the patient's life, either hereditary or acquired, that will retard the action of nature or the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, protracted or oft repeated attacks of acute disease often tend to become chronic. This idea

[1] Organon, Sec. 2.

we hear spoken of today as predisposition, as opposed to immunity.[1]

Development of Chronic Diseases. Thus we may observe the development of chronic disease; from the simple, oft-repeated acute disorder to the incurable, chronic and intractable.

Predisposition and Immunity. This predisposition was explained by Hahnemann upon his much ridiculed psora theory, which modern authorities now speak of as the strumous diathesis (the scrofulous habit of a few years since) latent tuberculosis or allied dyscrasias. Whether or not it is possible to trace the connection between Hahnemann's psora hypothesis and present day tuberculosis, it is undoubtedly true that there is a form of latent tuberculous lesion, which, contracted in infancy, may remain quiescent till fanned to flame by some acute illness, pregnancy, or some long continued tax upon an apparently healthy organism.

Hahnemann's Theory of the Chronic Diseases. Hahnemann's chronic diseases include, in addition to psora, syphilis and sycosis, the former of which is now fully recognized as no greater scourge than gonorrhea, either active or quiescent.

Sycosis Probably Identical with Latent Gonorrhea. This latter or latent gonorrhea is now coming to be recognized as identical with the sycosis of Hahnemann.

Scope of Homœopathy. Thus in a general way we shall be led to investigate the claims of Homœopathy and come to recognize at all events the tremendous scope of its comprehension of medicine in general and of therapeutics in particular.

[1] Organon, Sec. 73.

Vaccination. Hahnemann considered vaccination to be in accordance with the homœopathic principle, yet many physicians are unfavorable to the universal practice of innoculation, owing to the possible ill effects which follow the operation. As a substitute for the crude vaccine its nosode variolinum has been suggested and used with a pronounced degree of success as a prophylactic against variola.

Vaccine Therapy. The modern use of vaccines originated by Sir A. E. Wright and his followers may be regarded as partaking of the nature of similia. It will, however, be questioned by some, whether this method does not more nearly correspond to the older method known as isopathy.

Curative Results Due to Similarity of Action and Degree of Action. It will, however, be more reasonable to suppose that the action of such therapeutic agents, as for example the use of either stock or autogenous products in a given infection, could not be isopathic because not of the same degree of virulence. They could be similar both in action and degree of action, and their curative effects would be due to the production within the organism of sufficient vital reaction (antibodies), to antidote the existing toxins.

Isopathy and Acquired Immunity. It is a well known fact that snake charmers render themselves immune by taking the venom of the serpent in gradually increasing doses up to the point of toleration. Undoubtedly this is an example of artificial acquired immunity.

Lyssin. Regular medical practice claims to have made some advance in the treatment of hydrophobia, according to the method of Pasteur. It may be of in-

terest to note, however, that as early as 1833-1838, the saliva of a mad dog (lyssin) was obtained by Dr. Hering of Philadelphia and provings made; likewise the sero-purulent matter contained in the scabies vesicle was used by Gross and Hering in the provings of psorinum, a preparation which has not yet been experimented with in vaccine therapy.

Tuberculinum. Tuberculinum or Bacillinum the product of the tubercular lesion of phthisis was proven by Swan, and much clinical data collected by Dr. Burnett of London, before the experiments of Koch were made public. Such remedies have long been known in Homœopathy as the nosodes, and are seldom administered in potencies below the twelfth or thirtieth, and are always given at infrequent intervals.

Nosodes-Mode of Administration. These preparations are not to be prescribed empirically, as is the case with most vaccines, but should be given only after careful individualization of the case.

Action of Homœopathic Remedies Upon the Opsonic Index. By actual experiment (drug testing), homœopathic remedies have been known to raise the opsonic index to B. tuberculosis, to the staphylococcus, colon bacillus, etc.

Action of Isopathy and Homœopathy Examples of Artificial Immunity. Not only has this effect been noted from the action of the 3x, but also from the 6x, 12x, 30th and 200th.

Experiments have likewise been made which tend to prove the efficacy of vaccines given orally, that is internally; and furthermore, pure suspensions of bacterial products have been experimented with in the form of homœopathic medicines.

Autotherapy. Autotherapy is the name used by Dr. Duncan of New York for the oral and subcutaneous administration of "natural toxines" of disease.

The Use of Palliatives. There is no question which more concerns the nurse's vocation than the giving of palliatives; that is to say, remedies, which by the removal of pain, the production of sleep, etc., serve the purpose of removing, temporarily at least, single symptoms of disease.

Treat the Patient, Not Alone His Disease. The careful homœopathic physician seeks the removal of symptoms in their totality, in other words to treat the patient, not alone his disease. Such results must be attained, not by physiological action which is readily apparent to all, but by the slower, deeper action of dynamic agents selected in accordance with the total manifestation of observed phenomena.

Evils of Palliation. As conspicuous examples of this practice may be mentioned the giving of morphine in appendicitis, which is today universally condemned by the best surgeons and considered almost unpardonable; likewise the sudden checking of the useful and indispensable cough of pneumonia and phthisis. This is likewise applicable in all forms of symptomatic suppression.

The Relationship of Remedies. Remedies are related to one another and to different groups of medicines. We have drugs which are inimical, antidotal, concordant, intercurrent, complementary, and those of family relation, the definitions of which are well indicated by their expressed terms.

The Selection of the Remedy. The selection of the remedy is not a part of the nurse's duty. It is

essential for her to know, however, that in no other way can she render more valuable service to the physician than in the cultivation of careful observation regarding the development of the disease. The physician bases his prescription upon the totality of the symptoms. No one, not even the physician himself, has so good an opportunity to observe the development of the patient's symptoms as the carefully trained attendant. Careful attention and observation of the details of the patient's illness will be of greatest value to the physician in his selection of the remedy.

Development of the Symptoms of Chronic Disease. Hahnemann taught that chronic diseases develop from without inward, from below upward, and from the peripheral or lesser to the central or more vital organs. He in like manner observed that the curative action of medicines, chiefly of the antipsorics would be in the opposite direction, that is to say, the disappearance of symptoms under proper treatment should be from within outward, from above downward, and in the reverse order of their appearance.

Direction of Symptoms. This order of development will be found to be the case in most acute and chronic diseases.

Order of Disappearance. The natural order of disappearance of the symptoms of disease is said to be an indication of the proper action of the curative remedy.

Drug Action Must Be in the Line of the Reactive Forces. The action of the drug force must be in the line of the healing forces of nature, that is to say the action of the natural reactive powers will be in the opposite direction to that of the existing morbid affection.

Direction of the Reactive Forces. It should be the endeavor of the physician to assist nature. Thus if we add to the existing morbid affection a similar drug force, which is acting in the same direction as the reactive forces of the organism, this added artificial affection will stimulate the reactive powers and a cure will result in all curable conditions.

Drugs if Homœopathic Should not be Prescribed in Physiological Dosage. If the similar drug force be added to the disease in dosage large enough to produce physiological action, the natural forces will be burdened by the additional drug disease. This is exactly what Homœopathy seeks to avoid, hence the dose is reduced to the minimum that will cure. In this manner we are only adding to the reactive forces a drug power which will reinforce the natural efforts toward cure.

Secondary Effect of the Drug Becomes Curative on Account of Its Similarity. Such an action can only be brought about through the secondary effects of medicines which act along the line of the reactive forces, hence it is the primary action of a drug that arouses reaction; whereas its secondary action becomes curative by augmenting the natural forces that are reacting against the disease.

CHAPTER II

Homœopathic Pharmacy

Standards for the Preparation of Homœopathic Remedies. The standards for the preparation of homœopathic remedies are the Pharmacopeia of the American Institute of Homœopathy, or the Homœopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States; the American Homœopathic Pharmacopeia, the Organon, and other of Hahnemann's writings.

The distinguishing features of homœopathic pharmacy are its aims toward accuracy and purity both of drug substance and preparation.

Aims Toward Accuracy and Purity. The most minute and exacting care is necessary in the preparation of homœopathic medicines; likewise in the handling and dispensing of them.

Vehicles. For administration, vehicles such as purest alcohol, the finest quality of milk sugar are used, either powdered or in triturate tablets; also globules and cane sugar for medication.

Alcohol. The alcohol is usually from 85-88 per cent for dispensing purposes and under some circumstances the purest 95 per cent is employed.

Saccharum Lactis. The sugar of milk is recrystallized by a special process and the pellets and discs are of pure cane sugar.

Tinctures. Tinctures should be made from the fresh plant whenever practicable and consequently many of the finest drugs are imported.

TINCTURES, ACCORDING TO THE AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPEIA. The percentage of the tincture depends upon the proportion of drug substance it represents. Those of the American Hom. Pharmacopeia are of varying strengths according to Hahnemann's original rules for preparation, and correspond in a general way to the strengths used in their proving.

TINCTURES, ACCORDING TO THE HOM. PHARMACOPEIA OF THE UNITED STATES. The tinctures of the newer Homœopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States have the advantage that they are for the most part of a standard and uniform strength (based upon the British Hom. Phar.) which represents one-tenth of the original drug substance, hence they may be called 10 per cent tinctures.

The sign Θ (the Greek letter theta) is used to designate the tincture.

DOMESTIC TINCTURES. Domestic tinctures are such as are found in our own country and can therefore always be made from the fresh plant.

TRITURATIONS. For the purpose of more finely dividing medicinal substances graduated amounts with so many portions of sugar of milk are rubbed in a mortar for definite periods of time for each degree of attenuation.

DILUTIONS. Dilutions are liquid preparations of a drug prepared with certain proportions of alcohol, distilled water or both, according to a corresponding scale.

DILUTIONS AND TRITURATIONS INTERCHANGEABLE WHEN OF SAME POTENCY. Dilutions and triturations are so proportioned that when the drug has been given in a certain potency in either preparation, the other, ac-

cording to the same scale of attenuation, can be substituted.

Terms Used to Designate Amount of Drug in a Given Preparation. The terms potency, dynamization, attenuation, dilution or drug strength all refer to the fractional part of the drug contained in either one or more drops or grains of a given medicine.

Scales of Attenuation. There are two scales of attenuation in general use; the centesimal and the decimal, the former originated by Hahnemann, the latter by Hering.

The Centesimal Scale. The centesimal scale makes use of division of substance on the scale of one part to ninety-nine and every succeeding dilution or trituration contains one one-hundredth (1/100) as much as the one preceding.

The Decimal Scale. The decimal scale divides by ten (alcoholic drug, or tincture representing 1/10th drug substance), every succeeding attenuation diminishing by tenths; as:

1x- 1/10.
2x- 1/100.
3x- 1/1000.

This is in accordance with the newer pharmacopeia. By the method of the American Homœopathic Pharmacopeia, the 1st centesimal potency would contain 1/100th of the original drug or correspond to the 2x, if the drug were of 10 per cent strength; at any rate it would contain 1/100th part of the drug-power.

The Sources of Drugs. Drugs for medicinal uses are obtained from the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms.

Special Preparations of Substances Obtained

FROM THE MINERAL KINGDOM. The rules given above apply to fresh plant (vegetable) tinctures. Of the minerals, the first three centesimal potencies are prepared by trituration; the fourth, by dissolving one part of the third in distilled water, the fifth in dilute alcohol, and the sixth in dispensing alcohol.

Potentized animal extracts are generally prepared in glycerine instead of alcohol.

SUCCUSSION. In preparing the dilutions, certain rules are to be observed in the shaking or succussion, which, in accordance with the laws of the conservation and correlation of energy, was supposed by Hahnemann to impart power or potential to the drug substance.

Ten succussions or powerful strokes of the hand were recommended for every succeeding dilution from the tincture. This presumably was intended to take the place of the energy developed in the medicinal particles in the process of triturating, by friction and heat.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES SHOULD BE KEPT FROM LIGHT, AIR, STRONG ODORS. Some remedies deteriorate unless protected from the air and light; hence those that are particularly susceptible should be kept in colored bottles with glass stoppers. Among some of these may be mentioned bromine, chlorine and phosphorus, which especially should be used in freshly prepared solutions. Argentum nitricum and many of the salts of mercury and potassium should be kept from the light and air.

All attenuated drugs should be kept most carefully corked, preferably in drawers, cases or cabinets by themselves, away from the penetrating odors of crude drugs and chemicals.

METHOD OF DESIGNATING THE PREPARATIONS OF

MEDICINES. The decimal scale has an (x) affixed to the number of the potency given and is generally written thus, 3x, 6x, 12x, etc., whereas the centesimal has none and is written 3d, 6th or simply 3, 6, 12, 30, etc.

DISPENSING OF MEDICINES. The dispensing of remedies has generally been done by the physician himself, instead of by the pharmacist. Hence this has been one of the distinguishing features of homœopathic prescribing; in fact, it has always been one of the most obvious differences between the homœopathist and the regular.

Homœopathic medicines should be given in doses regulated by the attending physician. As far as possible most physicians prefer to dispense their own remedies.

CARE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REMEDY. The utmost care should be exercised in giving homœopathic medicines. Sleep should not be disturbed, except under very exceptional conditions. If the remedy is being administered in water, it should be kept carefully covered, in a cool place away from bright light or any odor, and with the spoon carefully removed.

The nurse should be sure that the medicine is given at the exact intervals directed by the physician. During treatment by a homœopathic physician the nurse should never venture to prescribe or suggest any other kind of medicine, or any measure not in accord with the strict practice of Homœopathy.

CHAPTER III

Homœopathic Nursing

Differences Between Regular Nursing and the Care of Homœopathic Cases. It will be our aim in this chapter to set forth some of the chief differences between ordinary nursing and the care of the sick in accordance with the principles of Homœopathy.

The Nurse's Equipment. As the bag of the obstetrician is equipped for special service, so there are certain necessary articles in the nurse's equipment, which in our opinion, should include a small set of homœopathic remedies.

Case of Homœopathic Remedies a Valuable Addition. The possession of such an addition to her armamentarium should include phials of the commonly prescribed remedies. This does not mean that the nurse is ever to prescribe for the patient, at any rate not upon her own responsibility, but only under the direction of the physician, when absent or unavoidably detained. In the early days of Homœopathy every ardent family was supplied with its domestic medicine case and a guide to the home care of the sick. Chief among such books were the Domestic Practices of Hering, Guernsey, Pulte, Laurie, and others of similar nature.

The remedies selected for such a case would differ somewhat if chosen by different physicians, but should contain from one dozen to thirty or more of those in common use. (Some domestic cases contain as many as 130 remedies.)

The Following List May Be Suggested for Selec-

TION. Aconite, Arnica, Arsenic, Baptisia, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Camphor, Carbo veg., Cantharis, Chamomilla, China, Cimicifuga, Cina, Cocculus, Colocynth, Cepa, Drosera, Euphrasia, Gelsemium, Hepar sulphur, Hydrastis, Hyoscyamus, Ignatia, Ipecac, Kali bich., Magensia phos., Merc viv., Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Rhus tox., Spongia, Sulphur, Veratrum album.

Perhaps a better suggestion, if the above list seems too extended, and until more knowledge shall have been attained in prescribing, would be the following fifteen remedies, which make a very useful household or traveling case:

Aconite, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bryonia, Camphor, Carbo veg., Cepa, (or Euphrasia) Gelsemium, Ipecac, Colocynth (or Magnesia phos.,) Mercurius viv., Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Rhus tox., Veratrum album.

THE USE OF DOMESTIC REMEDIES. In using domestic homœopathic remedies, the symptoms of the patient are to be carefully noted, and a remedy selected from the materia medica, bearing as close a resemblance as possible. But a single medicine is to be used at a time, its action is to be carefully observed, and its administration discontinued as soon as there is improvement in the symptoms for which it has been given. Simple treatment of this kind is far preferable to that generally employed as first aid in the absence of the physician.

DIET IN CASES OF DISEASE. As in the matter of using medicines, it is the duty of the nurse to follow most carefully the directions of the physician with regard to diet. It must be remembered that different cases of illness require different dietetic management. Hence this matter

must be left entirely to the judgment and discretion of the physician.

Diet in General—Importance of the Study of. It will be well to bear in mind that dietetics is a subject upon which much light may be thrown by concerted action on the part of physicians and nurses. Physicians should endeavor to keep in touch with the most advanced work now being done along this line. The study of diet and scientific cookery are coming to be a part of the nurse's curriculum. Moreover the importance of dietetics is becoming more widely appreciated. When, therefore, the subject has made such general progress, physicians and nurses, who are the recognized guardians of the sick, should be particularly interested in studying the effects of food in health and disease.

Cases of Emergency. In the consideration of cases of emergency the use of palliatives, which has already been mentioned, may be discussed.

The Use of Palliatives. Hahnemann has not overlooked this subject in his Organon, and his directions for the use of palliatives may be found in the Notes and Explanatory Remarks to the Organon. (63), Sec. 67.

In such instances as asphyxia, and apparent death from lightning, freezing, drowning, etc., it may become necessary to arouse the failing vital forces by means of heat, friction, mild electric currents, the use of coffee and gentle stimulants.

Antidotes to Poisons. In a general way may be suggested the use of alkalis for mineral acids; dilute acids such as vinegar, lemon juice etc. for alkalis; liver of sulphur, etc., for metallic poisons; coffee in opium poisoning; tannic acid in poisoning by alkaloids; egg albumin for corrosive sublimate, etc., as each is especially called

for upon the basis of toxicology. Such a method of treatment is purely antidotal and does not have any direct bearing upon the homœopathic treatment of disease. Homœopathic remedies may, however, exercise very curative and beneficial action in removing the remote effects of poisons from the system.

The Use of Antitoxin in Diphtheria. There are few physicians who are not willing to test the virtues of this therapeutic agent in diphtheria, yet diphtherin, its nosode has been used for this same purpose by homœopathists with striking success for many years. The use of the diphtheritic serum is thought by many to be purely antidotal in its action, whereas the action of the nosode is based upon its homœopathic action.

Value of Hygiene and Hydrotherapy. As to hydrotherapy and many forms of natural hygienic measures, Hahnemann was among the first to recognize their value.

The X-Ray and Other Forms of Medical Electricity. Authoritative works on the therapeutics of the X-ray and radiotherapy admit that these agents have an undoubted homœopathic effect. Of like opinion, though perhaps less enthusiastic, have been some experimenters with the static, galvanic and high frequency currents. All have their uses, and although at present more or less empirically prescribed, the scattered literature obtainable is not unfavorable to support the belief that all such agents are capable of producing in the healthy similar effects to those for which they become curative in the sick.

Similarity of Action of X-Ray and Similar Agents. Surely it is well known that the X-ray has produced cancerous lesions, and that X-ray dermatitis

is most obstinate to cure, and when it is remembered that various forms of mechanotherapy are of undoubted service in selected cases, who shall question what he cannot perhaps understand? If the lesions produced by the X-ray cannot be proven to be identical, they are nevertheless similar, and it is on this similarity of action that their therapeutic action must depend.

Homœopathic Vulneraries. In addition to the ordinary remedies, Homœopathy possesses certain remedial agents known as vulneraries, which are of service in cases of injury, the slow healing of wounds of soft parts, injuries to bones, periosteum and nerves.

Homœopathy in Surgery. Surgery is a purely mechanical art, and therefore has its legitimate place in homœopathic practice as well as in any other form of medical treatment.

Homœopathy Efficient in Shock and Post Operative Conditions. Furthermore, shock from operation is most safely counteracted by the properly selected remedy, and post-operative treatment offers a wide field for its usefulness.

Local and External Treatment. Opinions differ somewhat regarding the exact place to be occupied by local or external treatment in the practice of Homœopathy. There are many remedies the action of which has demonstrated their fitness for external use in conditions of purely local origin, particularly when the conditions correspond to the symptoms produced in their provings. By many physicians no local applications are sanctioned; by others only the same remedy is used locally as is being administered internally.

The Use of Heat and Cold in Acute Diseases.

The indications for the local use of heat and cold are generally furnished by the modalities of the patient.

Modalities or Conditions Modified by Heat and Cold Valuable Hints. A careful study of the patient's symptoms, compared with the symptoms of the remedy best fitted to the case, will generally decide not only what form of temperature should be allowed, but will also aid in the selection of the remedy. The effects observed upon the patient from the application of heat or cold will often give the clue to the proper course of treatment. Here the nurse can render most valuable assistance to the physician by careful observation.

Modalities in Diet May be Valuable Hints as to Proper Remedies. It is often observed in illness that certain patients are markedly aggravated or relieved by certain articles of diet. The homœopathic materia medica has been carefully worked out along these lines, and such dietetic modalities may prove most useful to the physician in prescribing. Hence it is most valuable for the nurse to note carefully the immediate and remote effects of different diets.

Diet and Environment and Their Bearing Upon a Given Case. Aggravations from strong odors, music, emotional excitement, sexual excesses, etc., all manifest certain characteristic effects upon the sick. While it may be difficult in every case to trace the origin of disease in such minute detail, the physician and the nurse may be called upon to decide what things have a particular bearing upon the condition in hand.

The Treatment of Mental Disease. Hahnemann contended that most diseases of the mind have their origin in bodily conditions. Their treatment is dependent upon careful medicinal treatment and proper psychical regime.

Care in nursing is likewise a most important feature in the management of all such difficult cases. To Hahnemann belongs the honor of first advocating the non-restrictive treatment of the mentally unsound.

Psychotherapy. Psychic methods so much in vogue at the present time undoubtedly bear a certain relation to the proper management of such cases, yet psychotherapy in most instances needs the support of careful homœopathic prescribing.

The Tissue Remedies. The tissue remedies, of which there are twelve in number, are here mentioned that they may not be confounded with Homœopathy. These remedies, of which several are included in the chapter on materia medica, are composed of the inorganic cell salts found in the human body. They include the various inorganic constituents entering into all vegetable substances, and are to be found in many remedies. Hence, as they are for the most part included in homœopathic materia medica, it is unnecessary to make special reference to their use as a distinct system of treatment. Such remedies were many of them in use in Homœopathy long before recommended by Schuessler in his Biochemical Therapeutics.

The Relations Between Nurse and Physician. Nurses are often influenced in judging the ability of physicians by some previous series of successful or unsuccessful cases. Under any and all circumstances, the nurse should feel perfectly free to talk with the physician upon any subject having a legitimate bearing upon the case. In this way the physician's reasons for certain methods, not always at first apparent, may become clear and there will therefore be less opportunity for any misunderstanding between them.

The Homœopathic Physician and the Regular. In certain particulars, which we have endeavored to elucidate, the homœopathic physician differs from his brother the regular. Both are conscientiously working out their separate problems to the best of a common ability, and in the end it will be observed that he is the most successful physician who cultivates a mind open to scientific conviction, and an ever ready surplus of medical charity.

The Ethics of Nursing. The ethics of the nurse's own profession will instruct her in what constitutes the proper relations between herself and the attending physician; likewise between herself and the patient and family.

Proper Understanding of Homœopathy Necessary. Without a proper understanding of Homœopathy and an abiding faith and confidence in the physician, the patient and family will not find in their nurse a common sympathizer.

With this knowledge, not only will the family and patient find an enthusiastic supporter in their confidences, but on the other hand the physician's efforts will be reinforced by the nurse's unbiased support and more effectual assistance.

CHAPTER IV

Homœopathic Materia Medica

In the consideration of this subject, a list of remedies has been selected which includes those already mentioned in the preceding chapter, and others which are commonly prescribed in clinical work.

These remedies are discussed in a brief way according to their source, preparation, pathogenetic action, characteristics and homœopathic uses. In addition hints are given as to their modalities, duration of action and relationship to other drugs.

To the general subject is appended a clinical index of the most common conditions with their corresponding remedies.

Under preparations, the drug strength is given, as far as possible in accordance with the American Homœopathic Pharmacopeia; also according to the Homœopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States, the former preceding the latter.

As to doses; it must be clearly borne in mind that this question is not an arbitrary one. Medicines are prescribed in varying dosage, from the crude drug to potencies.

The size of the dose is secondary to the selection of the remedy upon the basis of similarity. It is the rule in homœopathy to give the minimum dose that will cure. Hence the dose to be employed is subject to the dictates of reason and experience.

Whatever question may arise regarding the dose to be recommended for a given case, it must be clearly

understood that the more carefully the case is considered, the smaller the dose that will be required. Owing to the wide diversity of opinion regarding potency, no fixed scale of dosage is here recommended.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS

Monk's Hood. (Natural Order) Ranunculaceae.

Where Found. Aconite is a shrub native to the higher Alps of central Europe.

Active Principles. Chief alkaloid, Aconitine.

Preparations. Homœopathic tinctures, drug strengths 1/7 and 1/10, from the fresh plant; and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Aconite acts through the cerebrospinal nervous system, upon the circulation, temperature, nervous system in general, mucous and serous membranes and fibrous tissues.

Small doses quicken the circulation, with local numbness and tingling; in larger doses it is a circulatory depressant. Adapted to acute febrile conditions characterized by *great anxiety, full bounding pulse, great thirst for cold water, dry hot skin, restlessness and intolerance of heat.*

Characteristics. *Particularly indicated in conditions induced by exposure to cold winds, with or without checked perspiration; in the young, full blooded; and in the beginning of acute complaints.* Neuralgic pains and other sensory conditions, where numbness and tingling are prominent features. Persons of dark hair, rigid fibre; children's diseases with high fever.

Extreme fear of death; fears to go about in a crowd or to cross a street; ailments from fear, vexation, with fever and anxiety. *Vertigo, on rising face becomes deathly pale;* palpitation and nausea aggravated from assuming the upright position. Head hot, extremities

cold; formication, numbness and tingling, with redness and swelling of the skin. *Extreme restlessness and agonized tossing about; fever with chilliness, thirst, dryness of the mouth. Skin dry and hot, desires to be uncovered; no sweat, dry stage of acute catarrhal discharges;* acute suppression of the menses from getting wet.

Pains everywhere, sharp, shooting, tingling, driving to despair. Angina pectoris, with tingling pain in left side and down arm; palpitation, hard, rapid pulse.

Croup and other inflammatory conditions in the early stages; of little benefit in localized inflammations.

Cough hard, dry, hoarse and barking; from exposure to cold northwest winds. In all conditions, pulse full, rapid, hard or bounding. Senses very acute; restlessness and insomnia, everything startles. Fever and restlessness following mechanical injuries, as catheter fever; or following the use of instruments.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Acute, non-inflammatory fevers; beginning of pleurisy, coryza, bronchitis, pneumonia, endocarditis, pericarditis, children's diseases; angina pectoris, pertussis, congestive fevers, headaches, insomnia, suppression of the menses, etc.

RELATIONS. Complementary to Coffea (sleeplessness); Arnica (in bruises); Sulphur, which is its "chronic."

COMPARE: Cham., Coff., Ferr. p., Nux v., Puls., Spig. Sul.

Worse: Evening and night, lying on the left side, after rising, in a warm room and from heat; from cold northwest winds, strong odors.

Better: In the open air, uncovering, cool applications.

ANTIDOTES: Acetic Acid, Atropine, Coffee and Vegetable acids.

ANTIDOTE TO: Bell., Coffea and Chamomilla.

ACTION. Usually brief.

ALLIUM CEPA

Common Red Onion. (Natural Order) Liliaceae.

Where Found. In common cultivation.

Active Principles. Contains a pungent volatile oil, similar to that found in garlic and the leek.

Preparations. Tinctures 1/10 drug strength and attenuations. Onion syrup and poultice used among the laity.

Pathogenetic Action. *Violent sneezing, acrid coryza, with violent photophobia and lachrymation,* rapidly follow the peeling of the onion and its curative effects in small doses for similar symptoms when given to the sick furnish abundant proof of the efficacy of the homœopathic law.

Characteristics. Cepa coryza is marked by a *profuse acrid nasal discharge with violent smarting and watering of the eyes.* There is redness of the conjunctiva, but the discharge from the eye is clear water and non-excoriating. Laryngeal irritation follows with hoarseness and severe cough, so violent that patient grasps the throat to prevent this tearing, wrenching effect. Tickling cough, with sensation as though larynx would split. Fine neuralgic pricking and darting pains, especially in stumps of amputated limbs. Lameness of joints, and ulceration on the heel or painful ingrowing toe nails. With catarrhal symptoms there may be sharp darting pains in the head, ears, eustachian tubes, or root of the nose.

Homœopathic Uses. Acute nasal catarrh, neuralgias, coughs and lameness of joints; bronchitis and laryngitis.

Relations. Complementary: Phosphorus, Pulsatilla.

Worse: In the evening; in a warm room.
Better: In the open air and in a cool room.

ANTIDOTES: Arnica, Chamomilla, Veratrum.

ACTION. Usually brief.

ALOE

SOCOTRINE ALOES. (NATURAL ORDER) LILIACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. There are several varieties of Aloes growing in tropical countries; the Aloe Socotrina is a native of Africa.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Aloin chiefly.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strengths, prepared from the inspissated juice.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Through the ganglia of the muscular coat of the intestine upon the liver, resulting in hepatic congestion, increased peristalsis; adapted to old people, persons with relaxed fibre, extreme prostration; victims of much drugging. Great aversion to mental or physical exertion; affections in general of the mucous membranes; jelly like discharges.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Diarrhea; chronic, early morning, sudden, aggravated after eating or drinking; loss of control of sphincter ani;* stools may become involuntary. Colic before and during stool, much flatulence. Hemorrhoids which protrude like a bunch of grapes, bearing down in the rectum; much itching relieved by the application of cold water. Headache from hepatic congestion, with constipation and hemorrhoids. Menses too early, last too long, bearing down in the pelvis. Skin symptoms alternate with rheumatism.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Dysentery, diarrhea, hemorrhoids; hepatic affections; alternation of complaints.

RELATIONS. Compare: Aesc., Kali bich., Nat. s., Nux v., Pod., Sul.

Worse: Early morning, sedentary life, eating, drinking, erect posture.

Better: Cold water, cold weather, open air; after discharge of stool or flatus.

Antidotes: Camphor, Mustard, Opium, Sulphur.

Action. Generally deep.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM

Stibnite. Sulphuret of Antimony (SbS_3).

Chemical Composition. Native Sulphid of Antimony.

Preparations. Attenuations from the pure drug; chiefly triturations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts upon the mucous membranes and skin, producing a thickly coated tongue, flatulency, pustular and vesicular eruptions; a depressant to vitality generally. Stomach easily disordered from eating, especially from excess of rich food.

Characteristics. *Milky white coating on tongue, with gastric disturbances.* Extreme irritability and fretfulness; *child cannot bear to be touched or looked at.* Cracks in the corners of the mouth. Excessive desire for acids and sour things, pickles. *Alternate diarrhea and constipation.* Abnormal growths of the skin, tendency to hypertrophy, as corns, callosities; nails grow in splits, large corns on the soles of the feet, very sensitive on walking; also rheumatism of the soles of the feet. *All complaints are brought on or are worse from heat of the sun or from cold sea bathing.* General depression of spirits, sadness and weeping; children and young people who tend to grow fat; also troubles of old people.

Homœopathic Uses. Catarrhal affections, gastric disorders from overeating; dyspepsia, diarrhea, pustular skin diseases, corns, callosities; excrescences on the skin, eczema of face, ears, nose, cheeks.

Relations. Similar to Ant. t., Bry., Ipec., Puls. Follows well after Ant. t., Merc., Puls., Sul.

Worse: After eating, cold bathing, acids, heat of sun or fire.

Better: Open air, rest, after a warm bath.

Antidote: Hepar sul.

Antidote to: Chronic effects of Arsenic, Lead and Mercury.

Action. Deep.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM

Tartar Emetic. Tartrate of Antimony.

Chemical Composition. The double tartrate of Antimony and Potash $2[K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6]H_2O$.

Preparations. Triturations of the salt chiefly.

Pathogenetic Action. Produces excessive gastric irritation through the terminations of the pneumogastric nerve, depression, nausea, vomiting, purging and collapse. Acts also upon its cardiac, respiratory and pharyngeal fibres, producing excessive secretion of mucus in the respiratory passages, much rattling but inability to expectorate.

Characteristics. Adapted to torpid, phlegmatic constitutions, *excessive rattling of mucus in the chest; but on coughing, but slight expectoration. Excessive prostration with weak, slow, irregular pulse, face cold, covered with cold perspiration. Vomiting with fainting, followed by drowsiness and extreme prostration.* Tongue coated, pasty, thick, white, reddened papillae and edges; with vomiting, thirst for cold water little and often. *Nausea may be temporarily relieved by vomiting.* Conditions bordering on asphyxia; from drowning, paralysis of lungs, foreign bodies in the air passages, asphyxia neonatorum. Tendency to pustular eruptions, as smallpox and erysipelas.

Homœopathic Uses. Catarrhal and inflammatory affections of the air passages in old people or children; whooping cough, bronchopneumonia, croup, spasms, cyanosis, dyspnea, asphyxia, pulmonary edema, varicella, variola.

Relations. Similar to Ant. c., Ars., Hep., Kali bich., Ver. a.

Worse: In the evening, lying down, at night, from warmth, in damp weather, in the spring.

Better: Sitting erect, eructation and expectoration, cold, open air, lying on right side (vomiting).

Antidotes: China, Cocc., Ipec., Puls., Sep.

Action. Long.

APIS MELLIFICA

Apis. Poison of the Honey Bee.

Where Found. Of the two preparations, Apis Mell. is made from the whole bee by trituration with sugar of milk. Apium virus is the pure poison obtained from the poison bag.

Preparation. Triturations and tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strengths of Apis Mell.; triturations of Apium virus.

Pathogenetic Action. The sting of the honey bee is followed by localized swelling, stinging pain, bright red color of the skin with indurated white center. Burning through the whole body, local gangrene, restlessness and twitching of muscles and nerves. Acts through the sympathetic nervous system, upon cellular tissues, skin, mucous membranes, glands. Most characteristic manifestations are the edema and burning, stinging pains.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to the strumous diathesis, glandular enlargements, malignant conditions, complaints of women and children, and girls who become awkward in their movements. Bad effects from imperfectly developed exanthema. Irritability, despondency; child fretful, does not want to be touched; whining mood. *Edematous swelling under the eyes, of hands and feet, general anasarca without thirst; extreme sensitiveness to touch; can bear no constriction about the body,* chest, throat or abdomen. *Pain, stinging (like bee stings); thirstlessness in edema.* Drowsiness may alternate with mania. Stupor alternating with piercing screams; from children when sleeping or waking; the cephalic cry, in meningitis or hydrocephalus. Incontinence; with scalding, frequent, scanty urine. Urine albuminous or containing casts; nephritis with dropsy. *Rheumatic and arthritic conditions, with shining swelling; stinging pain, intolerance of heat.* Edema of throat, glottis, uvula, post-diphtheritic or scarlatinal dropsy; pale swelling.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Dropsical swellings, anthrax, erysipelas, urticaria, measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, meningitis, hydrothorax, ascites, meningitis, hydrocephalus; ovaritis, especially right side; fevers, carbuncle, ulcers.

RELATIONS. Complementary; Nat. m. Incompatible: Rhus. Compare: Apium virus, Apoc., Ars., Bell., Canth., Helleb., Rhus t., Zinc.

Worse: After sleeping, closed rooms, from getting wet, late in the P. M.; cold weather.
Better: Open air, cold water, or cold bathing, uncovering, walking or changing position, sitting erect.

ANTIDOTES: Nat. m., sweet oil, onions; to recent stings, earth; to potencies: Ipec., low, coffee; Apis high, Lach.

ANTIDOTE TO: Canth., China, Digitalis, Iron.

ACTION. Moderately deep.

ARNICA MONTANA

Mountain Arnica. (Natural Order) Compositae.

Where Found. Indigenous to Central Europe. Commonly called Leopard's Bane.

Active Principles. Arnicine and ethereal oil.

Preparations. Attenuations from tinctures of the fresh root of 1/10 drug strengths. The flowers are not to be used for preparing tinctures for external use, as they contain the larvæ and insects known as the Arnica fly, which possesses similar irritating properties to those of the Spanish fly. The cerate and aqueous solutions are used homœopathically.

Pathogenetic Action. The chief homœopathic vulnerary. Produces a general sore, bruised, ecchymotic condition very similar to its local action upon the skin. Weakness, weariness and *soreness as if bruised all over; everything on which the patient lies feels too hard;* constantly tossing about and changing position.

Characteristics. *Adapted to conditions resulting either directly or remotely from mechanical injury, especially where there is swelling, pain, soreness and ecchymosis;* also adapted to the state of depression resulting from long continued drain of systemic fevers; low prostrating conditions manifesting similar symptoms.

Traumatism; falls, concussion, sprains, conjunctival hemorrhage, soreness of the parts after labor; retention of urine in old people. Characteristic mental apathy and depression; stupor, typhoid state or cerebral hemorrhage; patient falls asleep while answering questions; congestion of face, cold extremities. *General sore, bruised feeling all over, constant tossing to find a comfortable spot in bed.* Stools and urine involuntary; putridity of discharges. Typhoid and other septic states. *Mental fear, especially of being struck by those coming*

near: painfully sensitive joints. Furunculosis, many painful boils, one after another.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Traumatism, compound or open fractures; concussions, contusions especially without laceration of soft parts; meningitis from falls; spinal irritation, paralysis, typhoid; rheumatism and gout; pneumonia, pleurisy and bronchitis.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bapt., Cal. p., Calend., China, Echin., Ham., Rhus t.

Worse: At night, lying down, touch, wine, damp cold.
Better: Motion.

ANTIDOTES: Camphor, Ipecac.

ACTION. Deeper in action than Aconite.

Note. Study Calendula in wounds with much laceration of tissue.

ARSENICUM ALBUM

ARSENIOUS ACID. ARSENIC TRIOXIDE. As_2O_3

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Arsenious Acid or White Arsenic is found in the free state in nature or combined with Oxygen, Sulphur, or some other metal.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations up to the third, from the pure Arsenious Acid, and then dilutions.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. *Produces gastric irritability, burning of all mucous membranes, intense thirst, vomiting and purging.* Collapse, with bloody discharges may follow poisonous doses or cachectic, anemic states follow its prolonged use, with respiratory affections and dry, scaly skin eruptions. Acts through the ganglionic nervous system upon every tissue in the body.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Mental and physical restlessness and anguish; patient seeks frequent change of position which only aggravates owing to prostration. Gastro-*

intestinal disturbances; frequent vomiting and purging, aggravated by the least food or drink. Stools frequent, bloody; thirst for small amounts of cold water often. *Great prostration with weak pulse and cold sweat over the whole body.* General dropsy with thirst, scanty, painful albuminous urine; chronic nephritis.

Violent coryza; burning acrid nasal discharge, frequent ineffectual sneezing. *Respiratory affections with extreme dyspnea; cannot lie with the head low; burning thirst, restlessness, suffocative cough, dry rales in the chest.* Low fevers, septic conditions, with above characteristics.

Dry, scaly skin eruptions, characterized by burning, stinging papules, which burn like fire. Ulcerations extremely sensitive to touch; painful, foul discharges.

Homœopathic Uses. Septic conditions; fevers of inflammatory or infectious types; malignancy, carbuncles, septicemia, sapremia, dissection wounds; typhoid, dysentery, cholera; vomiting of gastritis, pregnancy; poisoning from venomous serpents, poisonous food, ptomaines; anemia, primary or secondary; chronic eruptions; nephritis; dropsy from kidney or heart disease; empyema, tuberculosis, asthma, diphtheria, scarlatina, malaria.

Relations. Compare: Camph., China, Cupr. ars., Echin., Ferr., Hep., Ipec., Mag. p., Ver. a.

Worse: At night, after midnight, cold water, cold in general, eating or drinking, lying with the head low, by motion, decayed food, ice cream.

Better: Warm air, food, warm drinks; wrapping up; (burning pains relieved by heat, Mag. p.); during day.

Antidotes: China, Cup. m., Ipec., Nux v. Chronic Effects, Ant. c.

Action. Profound.

ARSENICUM IODATUM

IODIDE OF ARSENIC. $As\ I_3$.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Prepared by direct union of both elements; As and I, forming the tri-iodide.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations and dilutions; most resembles the Arsenic atom. (q. v.).

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces most characteristically excoriations of mucous membranes, like all arsenical preparations. *Produces marked emaciation, fatty degeneration, debility, night sweats; tuberculous and anemic conditions are also benefited by it;* also hypertrophy and weakening of heart muscle (degeneration).

CHARACTERISTICS. *All discharges excoriate the parts over which they flow; there is marked burning in the eyes, nasal passages, mouth and pharynx. Thin, acrid, watery discharges from anterior and posterior nares; watery discharge drops from tip of the nose.* Slight hacking cough, dry stopped nostrils. Pneumonia following grippe; aphonia. Drenching night sweats, feeble irregular pulse, hectic fever; scrofulous (tubercular) glands; emaciation.

Eczema of the beard, psoriasis, diarrhea of phthisis; emaciation with good appetite. Always chilly, feeble respiration; phthisis with well marked physical signs. Chronic splenic enlargement after intermittents or quinine.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Debility, anemia (pernicious); phthisis, scrofulosis, diarrhea of tuberculous subjects; fatty degeneration of the heart, myocarditis; acrid coryza, grippe, hay fever; enlargement of the spleen; bad effects of malaria or quinine.

RELATIONS. Compare: All. c., Ars., Sang., and Tuberculinum in hay fever.

ANTIDOTES: Vide Arsenic.

Action. Probably not as far reaching as either Arsenic or Iodine when given separately.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA

Wild Indigo. (Natural Order) Leguminosae.

Where Found. Native to the United States east of the Mississippi.

Active Principles. Baptisin, an impure glucosid.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/9 and 1/10 drug strength from the fresh root, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Produces disorganization of the blood, with foul discharges, prostration, weakness, weariness, muscular pains; sore, bruised sensation. Its action is through the cerebrospinal system.

Characteristics. Incipient typhoid; dulness, apathy, *delirium, restlessness; thinks he is double or scattered about in bed in pieces and is trying to get the parts together again.*

Backache and great prostration; face besotted, stupid look, tenderness in the ileocecal region; offensive stools, falls asleep while answering; sordes on the teeth, fetid breath and discharges. Diphtheria with prostration greater than appearance of throat would indicate. Tongue has characteristic *dark streak through the center.*

Homœopathic Uses. Typhoid, adynamic conditions; ulceration of the mouth; diphtheria, stomatitis, cancrum oris, diarrhea, dysentery, cerebrospinal meningitis.

Relations. Compare: Arn., Ars., Bry., Echin., Gels., Rhus.

Worse: In a close room (warm).
Better: Cool, fresh open air.

Action. Rather brief.

(Atropa) BELLADONNA

Deadly Night Shade. (Natural Order) Solanaceae.

Where Found. A perennial plant native to the south of Europe.

Active Principles. Atropin principally.

Preparations. Tinctures from the fresh plant of 1/11 and 1/10 drug strengths, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the cerebrospinal nervous system upon the circulation, respiratory and nervous systems, producing *intense cerebral and nervous excitement, redness and congestion of the skin, throbbing carotids, headache and delirium.*

Characteristics. *Generally indicated in persons of mild disposition, who easily become hypersensitive when ill; rapidly developing complaints, increasing rapidly, but followed by quick recovery.*

Pains of short duration, high fever; with hypersensitiveness to pain; acuteness of senses, throbbing carotids, flushed face, dilated eyes. Convulsions during dentition, high fever, congestive headaches; worse pressure, jar, motion, dentition, stooping. Extreme tenderness in the ileocecal region; high fever, red face, worse from touch, even of the clothes. Skin burning hot; imparts sensation of moisture to touch. Dysmenorrhea, with bursting headache; bearing down as if everything would protrude.

Redness and soreness of the throat, worse right side. Strawberry tongue. Extreme nervous excitement. Delirium, starting on falling asleep; sleeplessness. Delirium; (bites, strikes, sees ghosts, animals; alcoholic and other manias, especially puerperal. *Pains come and go quickly.*

Homœopathic Uses. Congestive and inflammatory conditions which have become localized; typhoid, meningitis, pneumonia, pharyngitis, tonsilitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, hydrocephalus, appendicitis, apoplexy, mania,

delirium tremens, pertussis, boils, peritonitis, ovaritis, mastitis, otitis media, after-pains, hydrophobia, puerperal and other manias; convulsions, children's diseases.

Relations. Compare: Acon., Cocc., Coff., Ferr. p., Gels., Glon., Hyos., Op.

Worse: Touch, motion, noise, draft of air, afternoon, bright objects, after midnight, 3 p. m., lying down, having the hair cut.
Better: Rest, standing or sitting erect, warm room.

Antidotes: Camph., Hyos., Op., Puls.

Action. Short.

BERBERIS VULGARIS

Barberry. (Natural Order) Berberidaceae.

Where Found. Originally a European variety, but now naturalized in America. Grows in pastures and near stone walls.

Active Principles. Chiefly Berberine.

Preparations. Tinctures from the root bark of 1/4 and 1/10 drug strengths, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Produces bruised pain in the kidney region; bladder and renal irritation, increased flow of bile; corresponds to the arthritic or uric acid diathesis.

Characteristics. *Extreme vesical and renal irritation, soreness to touch, stiffness and pain with lameness of back on rising or motion. Colic from biliary or renal catarrh.* Hepatic and biliary colic; clay colored stools, rectal fistulæ, especially after operations. Renal colic, left side; *stabbing pains on micturition with sensation as if some urine remained behind.* Thick, muddy urine. Pain over pubes, in thighs and loins on urinating. Lumbago, stiffness in back and hips, with numbness. Rheu-

matic pains in arms, neuralgic pain under the finger nails. Pale, earthy complexion.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Arthritic, rheumatic and uric acid states; biliary colic; nephritic or renal colic; nephritis, cystitis, neuralgic conditions; tonsillitis, gastro-intestinal and hepatic derangements.

RELATIONS. Compare: Can. s., Canth., Lyc., Nux v., Rhus t.

Worse: Motion, walking or riding, any jar.
Better: Rest.

ANTIDOTES: Bell., Camph.

ACTION. Generally short.

BRYONIA ALBA

WHITE BRYONY. (NATURAL ORDER) CUCURBITACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Grows along hedge rows in Europe, commonly known as wild hops.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Bryonin and Bryonidin.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/8 and 1/10 drug strengths, from the root; and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Chief action is through the cerebrospinal system upon mucous, and serous membranes, producing *tearing, stitching pains worse on motion, relieved by rest and firm pressure.* Nausea, profuse watery stools, colicky pain and obstinate constipation.

CHARACTERISTICS. Mental apathy, yet the patient is ill-humored and very irritable. Marked vertigo on rising; stitching, bursting headache, with soreness of the eyeballs. *Nausea worse on rising in bed, great thirst for large quantities of cold water, often.* Bitter taste, with dry mouth. Heaviness as of a stone in the stomach. Bowels constipated; hard, dry stools as if burnt, or sud-

den diarrhea in hot weather, from indiscretions in eating.

Nearly all complaints are right sided. Chest symptoms very marked; *sharp, stitching pains brought on or worse from slightest motion or coughing. Cough hard and dry, causing soreness of the chest;* little expectoration, with heavily coated tongue.

Rheumatic pains in the muscles, joints and synovial membranes, with *characteristic stitching pains, hard, tense swelling, worse from slightest motion;* generally *relieved by cold.* Suppression of the menses, with headache or vicarious menstruation, as nosebleed or blood spitting. Typhoid conditions (especially incipient); general soreness of the body, splitting headache, great thirst, constipation, nosebleed, troubled sleep with dreams of business. Delirium with desire to get up and go home.

Homœopathic Uses. Rheumatic, respiratory and arthritic affections generally; pleurisy, pleurodynia, pericarditis, dyspnea, dyspepsia, metrorrhagia, menorrhagia, mastitis, pneumonia, hepatitis, typhoid, peritonitis, appendicitis, synovitis, eruptive fevers, mumps, measles, scarlatina.

Relations. Differentiate carefully from Kali carb., and Rhus tox. Complementary: Rhus; after Bryonia, Kali c., Nux v., Phos., Rhus., Sul. Compare: Acon., Camph., Cham., Coff., Rhus.

Worse: Motion, exertion, touch, rising from lying, warmth, warm food, suppression of discharges, changes of weather, from cold to hot.

Better: Lying on the painful side, pressure, rest, cold in general, eating cold food or from cold drinks.

Antidotes: Acon., Camph., Coff., Rhus. t.

Action. A polycrest; moderately long.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS

Night-Blooming Cereus

(Natural Order) Cactaceae

Where Found. Indigenous to the West Indies, but cultivated in the United States.

Active Principles. (Cactina, a proprietary product, is said to contain the active principles of Cactus.)

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/10 drug strength, prepared from carefully assayed Cactus stems and flowers.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts upon the pneumogastric nerve and muscular system, through the spinal cord and special centers, producing contraction of the circular muscle fibres in the arterioles; sour stomach, paresis of the pneumogastric and certain rheumatoid symptoms.

Characteristics. Digestive disturbances from debilitated states with everywhere *a sense of constriction as from an iron band;* heart, stomach, bladder, esophagus; of functional origin. Congestions in plethoric persons often resulting in hemorrhages. Whole body feels constricted as if caged; oppression of chest as of a tight cord in region of the diaphragm; *heart feels as if clasped and unclasped by an iron hand.* Palpitation, day and night, worse lying on left side; at approach of the menses. Flow ceases on lying. Heavy weight on vertex, severe neuralgic headache, periodical, right sided, severe throbbing, pulsating; during the climacteric with other reflex symptoms.

Homœopathic Uses. Acute and chronic diseases of the heart; palpitation, bronchitis, heart murmurs; pneumonia, pleurisy, hemoptysis, hepatitis, quotidian intermittent fevers; climacteric disturbances.

Relations. Compare: Acon., (Amyl. nit.,) Ars., Bell., Glon., Lach., Nat. m., Spig.

Worse: Lying on the left side, walking, going up stairs.
Better: In the open air.

ANTIDOTES: Acon., Camph., China.

COMPATIBLE. Dig., Eup. perf., Lach., Nux v., Sul.

ACTION. Not deep seated.

CALCAREA CARBONICA

CALCIUM CARBONATE. CALCAREA OSTREARUM.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. This is a preparation containing $CaCO_3$, prepared by Hahnemann from the middle layer of the oyster shell.

PREPARATIONS. Homœopathic triturations and dilutions.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces a profound action upon the soft parts, nervous system, inducing general debility, sensitiveness to cold, general perspiration, glandular and rachitic conditions.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Malnutrition; patients who are "fair, fat and flabby"; tendency to obesity, imperfect oxidation. Characteristically cold feet, as if the stockings were damp.* Fair, pale, fleshy children; soft, flabby tissue. Slow bony development; slow in learning to walk. Fontanelles open a long time; there is profuse sweating of the head, wetting the pillow during sleep. Delayed dentition, pale face, marasmus. Spinal curvatures from improper deposit of lime salts.

Acidity of the digestive tract, *craving for indigestible things, for eggs,* aversion to meat. Psoric and scrofulous adults; grow fleshy, perspire freely, whole body has sour odor. *Chronic diarrhea, with afternoon aggravation; always better when constipated. Swelling of the tranverse colon like an inverted saucer.*

Menstrual difficulties; flow too early, too profuse, cold feet and hands; complaints from exposure to dampness.

Lung diseases in young persons, who tend to grow too rapidly; fair, light complexion, blue eyes, tendency to obesity.

Homœopathic Uses. Scrofulous, tuberculous, rachitic affections; diseases of bones, glands, skin; polypi, eczema, rheumatism, obesity, ophthalmia, difficult dentition; children's diseases; constipation, leucorrhea, metrorrhagia, delirium tremens, epilepsy, chorea, chronic catarrh, dandruff, tuberculosis, tabes mesenterica.

Relations. "Chronic" of Belladonna. Compare: Cham., Kali bich., Lyc., Puls., Sil., Tub. Incompatible: Bryonia.

Worse: Cold air, wet weather, cold water, from washing, morning, during full moon.
Better: Dry weather, lying on the painful side, after breakfast, loosening the clothing.

Antidotes: Camph., Ipec., Nux v.

Action. Very long and deep-seated action.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA

Calcium Phosphate. $Ca_3 (PO_4) 2.$

Chemical Composition. Prepared from the action of dilute Phosphoric Acid on Lime Water.

Pathogenetic Action. A tissue remedy. An essential to cellular growth and bodily nutrition. Found normally in blood plasma, corpuscles, saliva, gastric juice, bone, connective tissue, teeth, etc. Owing to its ability to cause growth of cellular elements, disturbances in equilibrium of the molecules of this salt result in disorders of nutrition, lack of bony formation and tissue growth.

Characteristics. *Adapted to dark-haired subjects, dark complexion, thin, spare, growing children, during*

first and second dentition. Scrofulous and rachitic conditions. Thin, brittle, cranial bones; open fontanelles or fontanelles close then reopen; delayed teething, walking. Spinal weakness, bow-legs; very weak, cervical spine. Hip-joint disease, with night cries. Tendency to bony changes in young girls at puberty; tall, suffer with chlorosis, headaches and flatulent dyspepsia.

Bad effects from grief, disappointed love. Fistula in ano alternating with chest troubles; colicky abdominal pains. Marasmus of children, with slow dentition, glandular enlargement, diarrhea, greenish, spluttering stools, very offensive.

Cholera infantum, retracted abdomen, excessive craving for salt and smoked meat, ham, bacon, etc.

Homœopathic Uses. Glandular, bony and nutritional disorders; hydrocephalus, lordosis, spina-bifida, abscess, vertigo in old people; chlorosis, marasmus, tabes mesenterica, bow-legs in children, hip-joint disease.

Relations. Similar to Cal. c., Kali p., Sil., Tub. Compatible: Before Sul., after Ars., Iod., and Merc.

Worse: Exposure to damp cold, changeable weather, east winds, melting snow, mental exertion.

Better: In summer, warm, dry atmosphere.

Action. Deep.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS

Marigold. (Natural Order) Compositae.

Where Found. An annual found in gardens, originally from the south of Europe.

Active Principles. Calendulin and ethereal oil.

Preparations. Tinctures, aqueous Calendula, leaves, and cerate from the fresh leaves and stems; used in attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the cerebro-spinal and vasomotor systems upon the capillary system (arterial). Popular remedy for cuts, bruises, etc.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Resembles Arnica, but adapted to wounds and bruises with destruction and laceration of tissue; traumatism; useful in obtaining union by first intention in lacerated wounds,* preventing suppuration. Surgical conditions, laceration following labor. Specific in clean-cut surgical wounds. Idiopathic neuroma, neuritis from lacerated wounds, exhaustion from loss of blood and pain; deafness, erysipelas. Old ulcers; sloughing, irritable, threatening gangrene. Excessive secretion of pus.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. An important homœopathic vulnerary. Indicated in traumatism, bruises, cuts, sore nipples, perineal tears, gangrene, fetid ulcers, post-surgical conditions; erysipelas, deafness.

RELATIONS. Compare: Arn., Cal. p., Echin., Graph., Ham.

Worse: Damp, cloudy weather.

Complementary: Hepar (pyemia).

ANTIDOTE: Arnica.

ACTION. Generally brief.

CAMPHORA

GUM CAMPHOR. (NATURAL ORDER) LAURACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. A solid volatile oil obtained from the Cinnamonum Camphora tree, growing in Eastern Asia.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Camphoric and Camphonic Acids.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the discs or gum camphor; attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Produces general depression, collapsed states, *great external coldness, with internal burning.* Adapted to bad effects of shock, surgical operations, marked prostration.

Characteristics. *Collapse, surfaces of body cold, face pale, lips blue, livid, yet cannot bear the least heat; throws off all covers. Coldness of the tongue, breath, skin, countenance hippocratic; sudden attacks of vomiting, diarrhea, first stage of cholera Asiatica, cholera morbus, ptomain poisoning, etc.* Congestive chill, great coldness of surface, with complete prostration of the vital forces, pulse weak, small, almost imperceptible.

Eruptive diseases, where exanthem fails to appear. Chilly stage of acute influenza, stopped nasal discharge; inspired air feels cold. Chilliness with desire to be uncovered.

Homœopathic Uses. Choleraic conditions; shock, collapse, diarrhea, vomiting, cholera morbus, ptomain poisoning, coryza, influenza, convulsions, cramps, strangury, nervous irritability.

Relations. Compare: Acon., Ars., Cup. m., Gels., Op., Ver. a.

Worse: When covered.
Better: When thinking of complaint, warm air, cold water.

Antidotes: Opium, sweet spirits of nitre, Phos., wine; (coffee increases its action).

Antidote. To almost all vegetable medicines, tobacco, fruits containing prussic acid, poisonous mushrooms. Found to be wonderfully prophylactic in cholera.

Action. More or less transient.

N. B. To be avoided, unless ordered, in cases where attenuated remedies are being given.

CANNABIS SATIVA

HEMP. (NATURAL ORDER) CANNABINEAE.

WHERE FOUND. The American or European variety as opposed to the C. Indica, or Indian hemp.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Cannabin and volatile substances.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/8 and 1/10 from the fresh herb tops.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Through the cerebrospinal nervous system, upon the brain, producing languor, nervous hyperesthesia, stupor and intoxication. Acts specifically upon the mucous membranes of the genitourinary tract.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Sensation of drops of water falling on or from single parts.* Dyspnea or asthmatic attacks; can breathe only when standing, obstinate constipation, causing retention of urine. Acute or subacute stage of gonorrhea, with yellow discharge, burning pain during and after micturition; excessive bronchial secretion. Region of the urethra very sensitive to pressure. Sensation as of drop of water falling from the heart, tension and palpitation. *Pain extending from the urethra backward in a zigzag direction.* Gonorrheal ophthalmia.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Acute gonorrhea in male or female, cystitis, nephritis, dysuria, bronchial irritation, asthma, palpitation and nervous sensations about the heart.

RELATIONS. Compare: Apis, Arn., Canth., Gels., Merc. c., Nux v., Puls., Tereb.

Worse: Lying down, ascending, walking, urination.

Better: Cold, in the morning, standing erect (breathing).

ANTIDOTES: Camph., lemon juice.

ACTION. Of moderate duration.

CANTHARIS

CANTHARIDES. (NATURAL ORDER) CANTHARIDAE.

WHERE FOUND. A fly or beetle found in the middle and south of Europe, appearing in the months of May and June.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Contains a poisonous principle, Cantharidin.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture of 1/5 and 1/10, prepared from the powdered flies. The first three triturations are made from the large female flies.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Principally upon the genito-urinary organs, skin and serous membranes. General hypersensitiveness to pain, rawness, soreness and burning in every part.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Constant urging to urinate with passages of a few drops at a time, with cutting, burning; vesical tenesmus, urine may be mixed with blood.* Stools mixed with blood, shreddy, white or pale, reddish mucus like scrapings from intestinal mucous membrane. *Dysentery with burning and tenderness; tenesmus of bladder and rectum after stools.* Vesicular eruptions, erysipelas, pleurisy with effusion.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Urinary difficulties, cystitis, urethritis, nephritis, albuminuria, hematuria, gonorrhea, nymphomania, strangury, ovaritis, erysipelas, pleuritis, burns, carbuncles, convulsions, gangrene.

RELATIONS. Compare: Apis, Ars., Bell., Can. s., Merc.

Worse: From touch, urinating, drinking cold water, coffee.

Better: After rubbing.

ANTIDOTES: Acon., Camph., Puls.

ANTIDOTE TO: Camph., vinegar and alcohol. Liquid potencies used with good effect in burns, before formation of blisters.

ACTION. Moderately long.

CARBO VEGETABILIS

VEGETABLE CHARCOAL. IMPURE CARBON.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Not pure carbon, as it contains traces of Carbonate of Potash. Any wood may be used, but preferably birch.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations chiefly.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces debility and increased mucous secretions, acidity and excessive flatulency in the stomach and intestines; disorganizes the blood; offensive discharges, with burning and putridity, coldness of the extremities due to venous stagnation, excessive flatulency.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Adapted to the bad effects of exhausting conditions, cachexia, bad effects of injuries received long ago;* ailments from typhoid, malaria, Cinchonism, abuse of Mercury, salt, spoiled fish or food, loss of vital fluids, hemorrhages.

Extreme prostration, face hippocratic, very pale, cyanotic, grayish yellow, covered with cold sweat, nose cold and pointed, breath cold; deficient capillary circulation, cyanosis, coldness of the extremities. Extreme weakness of the pulse, intense dyspnea, must be constantly fanned. *Dyspepsia, flatulency, bloated after eating, everything seems to turn to gas,* especially in the stomach; simplest food disagrees. *Laryngitis, hoarseness worse toward evening, from damp air, wet weather.* Often a remedy in extreme cases where the vital forces are nearly exhausted. Cold sweat, cold extremities, breath cold, voice lost. Frequent, involuntary, cadaverous smelling stools. In such extremities may save life.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Shock, collapse, typhoid, cholera morbus; last stages of pneumonia; ptomain poisoning, constipation, diarrhea, hoarseness, chlorosis, intermittent fevers, ulcers, eczema, gangrene.

RELATIONS. Compare: Ars., Camph., China, Lyc., Sec., Ver. a. Complementary: Kali carb. Lack of susceptibility to well chosen remedies.

Worse: Evening, damp weather, from use of the voice, from eating fat foods, especially pork, butter, milk.
Better: From eructation, cold and fanning.

Antidotes: Camphor, sweet spts. nitre.

Action. Of long duration.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES

Blue Cohosh. (Natural Order) Berberidaceae.

Where Found. Grows in the woods of Canada and the Southern States.

Active Principles. Caulophyllin chiefly.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/8 and 1/10 from the root; attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the cerebro-spinal nervous system upon the uterus and muscular system, producing stimulation, hysterical manifestations and rheumatoid affections.

Characteristics. *Affections of women during pregnancy, parturition, lactation,* chorea and epilepsy, at puberty, leucorrhea, ptosis, moth patches on the forehead. Pains of labor, useless, irregular, spasmodic; *afterpains across the lower abdomen;* will produce efficient labor pains when indicated. Rheumatic affections especially in women; of small joints, erratic pain, changing places frequently, with painful stiffness.
Spasmodic rigidity of the os uteri; delayed labor, needle-like pains in the cervix. Protracted lochia, atonic condition of the mucous membranes, protracted oozing for many days.

Homœopathic Uses. Spasmodic labor pains, afterpains, protracted lochia, abortion, dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, displacements, hysteria, spinal irritation,

rheumatism of small joints, wrists, phalanges; spasmodic affections generally.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bell., Cimic., Gels., Mag. p., Puls., Sec., Sep., Vib. op., Xanth.

Worse: Open air, afternoon and evening.

Better: Warm room and in the morning.

Incompatible: Coffee.

ACTION. Brief.

CAUSTICUM

TINCTURA ACRIS SINE KALI

A PREPARATION OF CAUSTIC POTASH

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Prepared by Hahnemann from the distillation of slaked lime with Sulphate of Potash.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the medulla and recurrent laryngeal nerve; its most characteristic symptoms being manifest upon the larynx and trachea. It also acts profoundly upon the nervous system, producing debility, localized paralysis and sensitiveness to atmospheric influences.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Adapted to persons with dark hair, rigid fibre, subject to respiratory and urinary affections;* children delicate, suffering during dentition. Deep seated paralytic affections from disturbed function or disease of brain and spinal cord.

Rawness and soreness as if scraped in the throat, scalp, respiratory tract, orifices of the body. Bad effects of grief, sorrow; hopeless and melancholy; ill effects from loss of sleep, emotional excitement. Constipation, hemorrhoids; stool passes better when standing; urination involuntary on coughing, walking, sneezing, blowing the nose; nocturnal enuresis in children.

Cough with raw, scrapy throat, hoarseness to complete aphonia, worse in the morning, with pain in the hip or

distant parts of coughing. Paralysis of single parts, vocal cords, tongue, eyelids (ptosis), face, bladder, generally right sided; after exposure to drafts. *Drooping of the eyelids, cannot keep them open.* Rheumatic conditions with stiffness and contractures. Warts easily bleeding, pedunculated. In general adapted to the psoric constitution.

Homœopathic Uses. Rheumatic affections, paralysis, neuralgia, hoarseness, aphonia, epilepsy, chorea, ptosis, Bell's palsy, laryngitis, warts, enuresis, bladder difficulties; contractures of flexor muscles.

Relations. Compare: Arn., Carbov., Gels., Graph., Rumex., Sep., Sul. Disagrees after Phos. Complementary: Carbo veg.

Worse: In clear, fine weather, coming from the air into a warm room, cold air, on becoming cold, getting wet, motion of carriage.

Better: Damp weather, warm air.

Antidote to: Paralysis from lead poisoning, abuse of Mercury, or Sulphur in scabies.

Action. Long.

CHAMOMILLA VULGARIS

Chamomile. (Natural Order) Compositæ.

Where Found. Grows in uncultivated fields, sandy regions of Europe.

Active Principles. Matricaria and ethereal oil.

Preparations. Tinctures from the fresh plant of 1/6 and 1/10 drug strengths, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Produces mental and physical *irritability with over-sensitiveness to pain, whining restless mood;* pains become unendurable and drive to despair.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to persons, especially children, with brown hair, nervous excitable temperament; over-sensitiveness to pain, excessive irritability, fretfulness; *child quiet only when carried,* impatient, desires things which are refused when offered. *Aversion to being touched or looked at. One cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold.*

Complaints from anger, excessive use of narcotics or coffee, sensitiveness to open air, especially wind. Pains unendurable, worse from heat, evening before midnight; fever, thirst, fainting and numbness of the parts.

Spasmodic attacks in children, after anger or during dentition.

Dysmenorrhea, spasmodic pains pressing upwards; patient especially intolerant of pain. Diarrhea from anger, during dentition, stools watery green, resembling chopped spinach or eggs, very offensive. Rheumatic pains; violent, compelling the patient to get out of bed and walk about, red face and great irritability.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Fevers, during dentition, worms, indigestion, liver disturbances, rheumatism, diarrhea, spasmodic affections, colic, dyspepsia, dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, otitis.

RELATIONS. Compare: Acon., Bell., Caul., Cimic., Coff., Ign., Puls. Follows: Bell., in diseases of children.

ANTIDOTES: Camph., Nux v., Puls.

ACTION. Usually brief.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS

CALENDINE. (NATURAL ORDER) PAPAVERACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Grows in France and Germany.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Chelidonine and Chelidonic acid, etc.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the fresh root, of 1/11 and 1/10 drug strengths and dilutions.

Pathogenetic Action. Produces redness and vesiculation of the skin, vertigo, collapse of muscular power, yellowness of the skin, *constant pain under right shoulder blade.*

Characteristics. Adapted to persons of light complexion, blondes, thin, spare subjects with hepatic, gastric and abdominal complaints, marked by *constant pain under the right scapula.* Tongue large, broad, flabby, showing imprint of the teeth, *desire for hot drinks, with bitter taste in the mouth,* craving for sour things. *Faint, gone feeling at the pit of the stomach, temporarily relieved by eating. Hepatic and gastrointestinal affections with characteristic scapular pain,* marked jaundice, skin, *stool and urine yellow as gold.* Obstinate constipation or slimy, light colored stools, in round hard balls. Spasmodic cough with pain beneath scapula, in bronchitis, liver complaints. Pneumonia on the right side, with liver symptoms complicating. Old putrid ulcers in hepatic subjects. Periodic orbital neuralgia, with watery gush of tears, right side.

Homœopathic Uses. Hepatic enlargement, cirrhosis, icterus, hepatitis, gall stones, "biliousness" generally; neuralgia, pneumonia, whooping cough (mucus flies from the mouth on coughing); diarrhea alternating with constipation.

Relations. Compare: Acon., Ars., Bry., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Pod., Sang., Sul. Complementary: Ars., Bry., Lyc., Sul.

Worse: Right side, motion, touch, change of weather, very early in the morning.

Better: After dinner, from pressure.

Antidotes: Acon., Cham., Coff., Acids, Wine.

Antidote to: Bad effects of Bryonia.

Action. Long.

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS

Peruvian Bark. (Natural Order) Rubiaceae.

Where Found. The bark of several varieties of the

Cinchona tree (named for the Countess of Cinchon), native to the Eastern slopes of the Andes of South America.

Active Principles. Chief alkaloid Quinin.

Preparations. Tincture of China officinalis of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strengths and triturations of the alkaloids.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the cerebrospinal nervous system, producing intense hyperemia, hyperesthesia, followed by depression. Induces alterations in the blood and modifies the various bodily functions, resulting in *weakened states with hemorrhages, profuse perspirations, diarrheas.* Has marked fever producing properties, its *symptoms presenting marked periodicity.*

Characteristics. Adapted to stout persons; for systems once robust, but weakened and depleted from long illness; *loss of vital* fluids as diarrhea, lactation, suppuration. *Marked periodicity, complaints returning every other day. Pains drawing, tearing in joints, bones, periosteum, sore all over as if pounded or bruised,* especially spine, knees, thighs. Extreme sensitiveness of skin to slightest touch, while firm pressure relieves. *Aggravations from rest, from the slightest draft of air,* especially scalp. Hemorrhagic diathesis, long continued bleeding from all orifices, especially nose and rectum.

Excessive flatulency in stomach and bowels, fermentation and rumbling; eructations with no relief; bad effects from eating fruit. *Diarrhea brownish in color with great weakness, easy perspiration, colicky pain, obliging the patient to bend double; or painless, debilitating stools* with much flatulence.

Malarial fevers of quotidian type, paroxysms anticipating from two to three hours each attack; return every two or three weeks, *aggravation every other day; profuse sweat on being covered or during sleep* (night sweats).

Homœopathic Uses. Debility, dropsy, icterus, chlorosis, malaria, hemorrhages, rheumatism, catarrhal affections; periodic neuralgias, intermittents, hectic fevers;

dyspepsia, hepatitis, gastritis, cholera morbus, splenic enlargement; respiratory diseases; cachexia, slow convalescence, *loss of vital fluids.*

Relations. Compare: Chin. s., in malaria, Ars., Nat. s., Nat. m. Complementary: Ferr., Cal. p.

Worse: Every day, from slightest touch, draft of air, mental emotions, loss of fluids, after meals, at night.

Better: Bending double, hard pressure, open air.

Antidotes: Arn., Ars., Nux v., Ipec.

Antidote to: Abuse of or ill-treated malaria; Ars., Ipec., Nat. m.

Action. Of long duration.

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA

Black Cohosh. (Natural Order) Ranunculaceae.

Where Found. Native to America and the United States, also known as Black Snake Root, or Actea Racemosa.

Active Principles. Cimicifugine.

Preparations. Tincture from the fresh root of 1/7 and 1/10 drug strengths, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Through the cerebrospinal system chiefly upon the female sexual organs. Produces great nervous irritability, neuralgia, trembling and exhaustion. Many symptoms resemble chorea, hysteria and rheumatism.

Characteristics. Adapted to female complaints, mania following disappearance of neuralgias; melancholy, *thinks she is going crazy, tries to destroy herself; puerperal mania, sensation as though enveloped with a thick, dark cloud.* Neuralgias, ciliary, sharp aching pain as if top of head would fly off. Pains extend downward from the vertex to the occiput and over cervical region.

Heart's action irregular; palpitation on least exertion, reflex from uterine or ovarian complaints. Irregular menses, delayed or suppressed from mental emotions; hysterical and nervous symptoms; chorea, worse on left side. *False labor pains, sharp, darting across abdomen or around the pelvis.* During labor "shivers," in first stage; severe spasmodic, exhausting pains, worse from the least noise. Abortion at the third month. *Rheumatic affections particularly of the belly of the muscles;* pain in the back of the neck, stiffness and great muscular soreness; *rheumatism of the shoulder and deltoid muscle (left side).*

Homœopathic Uses. Rheumatic, neuralgic, choreic, uterine and ovarian complaints; delirium tremens, mania, meningitis (cerebrospinal); chorea, pleurodynia, puerperal mania; dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, leucorrhea, ovaritis, myalgia, palpitation of the heart.

Relations. Compare: Bell., Caul., Mag. p., Puls., Sep.

Worse: During the menses, excessive flow.
Better: From warmth and from eating.

Antidotes: Belladonna, Camphor.

Action. Generally brief.

CINA

Worm Seed. (Natural Order) Compositæ.

Where Found. The Semen Contra of Aleppo or of the Levant, an aromatic plant growing in Europe and Asia.

Active Principles. Santonica, essential constituent of which is Santonin.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, from the Semen Artemisia; and triturations of Santonine.

Pathogenetic Action. Through the cerebrospinal nervous system, producing general hyperesthesia; jerking and convulsive movements, contortions of the eyes, dilatation and insensibility of the pupils. General convulsions without participation of the fingers and toes; crossness, irritability and restlessness.

Characteristics. Adapted to children, dark hair, very cross, ill tempered; *desire to be carried and rocked, but do not wish to be touched or looked at.* Desire for things which are rejected when offered them. *Child restless, constantly boring or digging the nose.* Starting and screaming in sleep. *Suffering from worms, grinding of the teeth, pale face,* waxy skin, *bluish circles under the eyes or around the mouth* (pale); one cheek red, the other pale.

Appetite variable; hungry soon after eating, craves sweets. Abdominal complaints producing reflex eye strain. Strabismus, dilated pupils. Spasmodic cough, spring and fall; brought on by speaking or moving.

Urine thick and turbid when passed or *becomes milky white* after standing.

Homœopathic Uses. Vermicular affections, especially from lumbrici; convulsions, chorea, epilepsy from intestinal troubles; diarrhea, whooping cough, enuresis.

Relations. Compare: Ant. c., Cham., Ign., Spig., (Santonin).

Worse: Looking fixedly at an object, in summer, external pressure.

Better: During the day; cold and motion.

Antidotes: Bry., Camph., China, Hyos., Ipec.

Action. Generally brief.

COCCULUS INDICUS

Indian Cockle. (Natural Order) Menispermaceae.

Where Found. A plant or bush which grows in Eastern countries, East Indies.

Active Principles. Chiefly Picrotoxin.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, from the powdered berries and barks.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces many spasmodic symptoms affecting chiefly one side of the body; conditions much resembling sea sickness, *sensation of emptiness, faintness, vertigo and prostration.*

CHARACTERISTICS. *Excessive weakness and prostration; useful in those who nurse the sick and suffer from the loss of sleep.* Adapted to women of the hysterical type, or nervous children, affected by spasmodic conditions originating in the motor tracts of the cerebrospinal axis. *Bad effects from loss of sleep, mental excitement and night watching; debility of spinal origin. Vertigo and trembling; nausea on rising in bed or by the motion of a carriage, car, boat, ship, or any rocking motion;* may result in sick headache.

Bodily and mental lassitude; too weak to talk or stand firmly. Sensation of hollowness in the head and other parts. *Time passes too quickly.* Excessive weakness during menstruation, or pregnancy; leucorrhea between the periods.

Headache, nape and occiput, extending to spine as if bound tightly by a cord, with nausea resembling sea-sickness; at menstrual periods; from neurasthenia; functional paralysis of one-half of the body. Spasms in nervous or hysterical persons, centering in the ovarian spermatic or uterine spheres.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. *Sea, carriage or car sickness;* also from swinging or rocking; melancholia, paralysis, convulsions, syncope, hysteria, nervous weakness and fevers; gastric and bilious affections; dyspepsia, asthma, hernia, neurasthenia.

RELATIONS. Compare: Nux v., Ign., in chorea and paralysis; Picrotoxin in hernia, locomotor ataxia, night sweats.

Worse: Eating, loss of sleep, smoking, riding, swinging, touch, joy, afternoon, menses, motion of car or ship.

Better: Warm air, at night.

Antidotes: Nux v., coffee.

Action. Generally brief.

COFFEA CRUDA

Crude Coffee. (Natural Order) Rubiaceae.

Where Found. The unroasted beans are imported from Arabia.

Active Principles. Principally Caffein.

Preparations. Tinctures from the unroasted beans of 1/5 to 1/10 drug strength.

Pathogenetic Action. *Produces hyperesthesia, irritability, nervous excitement,* hyperactivity of the mind and body; may produce excessive cardiac palpitation. It acts through the cerebrospinal system.

Characteristics. Adapted to lean, tall, thin persons, dark complexion, sanguine irritable temper, marked hyperesthesia; *hyperacute senses, smell, sight, hearing, touch; full of ideas, quick to act, sleepless. Ailments from sudden emotions,* pleasurable surprises, alternate laughing and weeping. Pains unsupportable, *sleeplessness, wide awake, open eyes, restless bodily, due to nervous excitement.* Toothache relieved by holding cold water in the mouth until it becomes warm; of neuralgic origin. Neuralgia, crural, aggravated on motion, at night, better from pressure. *Migraine as if a nail were being driven into the brain,* left side, worse in the open air.

Homœopathic Uses. Nervous excitement, insomnia, hysteria, facial or crural neuralgia; agonizing labor pains.

Relations. Compare: Acon., Bell., Cham., Ign., Nux v., Sul. Incompatible: Canth., Cocc., Ign.

Worse: Sudden mental emotions, excessive joy, cold, open air, narcotics, strong odors, noise, at night.

Better: Warmth, lying down, rest, evenings, holding ice water in the mouth.

Antidotes: Acon., Ign., Nux v., Opium.

Action. Brief.

N. B. A very reliable antidote to most vegetable poisons; a rapid heart stimulant in shock.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE

Meadow Saffron. (Natural Order) Liliaceae.

Where Found. The principal of about thirty varieties growing in England and other parts of Europe; flowers in autumn.

Active Principles. Colchicine chiefly.

Preparations. Tincture from the fresh bulbs just before flowering; of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength; attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Through the cerebrospinal system, chiefly upon muscular and fibrous tissues, mucous and serous membranes. Produces hyperesthesia of the skin and nerves, paresis, rheumatoid affections. *Suited to the gouty and rheumatic diathesis.*

Characteristics. *Diseases of vigorous constitutions and old people. Very susceptible to external impressions,* as light, noise, strong odors, contact, bad manners; smell acute, *nausea to faintness from odor of cooked or cooking food,* fish, eggs, or fat food, meat; *loathing at the sight or smell of food.*

Pains are drawing, tearing, agonizing, from left to right, worse during cold weather and at night. *Abdominal distention as if bursting, with gas, especially during autumnal dysentery;* with mucous *discharges from the intestine, white shreddy particles.* Burning or icy coldness in the stomach and abdomen. Scanty dark or suppressed urine; bloody, albuminous. Joint affections, toes very sensitive to slightest motion.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Rheumatic, arthritic and gouty affections; autumnal dysentery, nephritis, paralysis; edema, anasarca, dropsies of the body cavities.

RELATIONS. Compare: Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carbo v., Cimic., Cocc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rhus t., Spig., Colchicine.

Worse: Mental exertion, hard study, odor of cooking food, in the evening, motion.
Better: Repose, and inspiration.

ANTIDOTES: Bell., Camph., Cocc., Nux v., Puls., Spig.

ACTION. Moderately long.

COLOCYNTH

SQUIRTING CUCUMBER.
(NATURAL ORDER) CURCUBITACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. The fruit of the Citrullus Colocynthis, imported from Aleppo and Alexandria.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Chiefly Colocynthin.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength from the powdered fruit, rind and seeds removed.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Small doses cause accelerated peristalsis; large doses, frequent, fluid, bloody stools with colicky pains, abdominal distention, scanty urine; enteritis, inflammation of liver and kidneys; mental irritability; rheumatic symptoms are also produced.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Agonizing pains causing patient to bend double for relief;* restlessness, must move constantly with relief from motion and firm pressure. *Aggravation after eating, drinking. Must bend double; gastro-intestinal affections,* dysmenorrhea, menses suppressed from chagrin. *Sensation as though the stomach were squeezed between stones.* Bad effects from anger, very

irritable; becomes easily offended when questioned. *Sciatica, crampy pains as though the hip were screwed in a vise;* lies upon the affected side; pains better from heat, firm pressure; numbness with pains, great irritability. Vertigo on turning the head to the left. *Abdominal colic relieved by firm pressure, bending double,* pressing abdominal walls to the chest or knees, leaning over something hard; child lies over the nurse's knee or shoulder.

Homœopathic Uses. Diarrhea, dysentery; abdominal or menstrual colic; enteritis, cramps; neuralgia, facial, sciatic or ovarian; rheumatic and arthritic affections; pertussis, appendicitis, ovarian cyst.

Relations. Compare: Bell., Cham., Cocc., Diosc., Plumb., Mag. p. Complementary: Merc. in dysentery.

Worse: Anger, indigestion, cheese.
Better: Doubling up, hard pressure, warmth, lying with the head bent forward.

Antidotes: Cham., Coff.

Action. Brief.

CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA

Hawthorn Berry. (Natural Order) Rosaciæ.

Where Found. There are about thirty varieties found in Europe and North America. This preparation is imported.

Active Principles. Crategin, found in the bark.

Preparations. Tincture from the fruit and berries.

Pathogenetic Action. Provings show that following its use in health, the pulse rate is lowered, with attacks of dizziness. Pulse going as low as 56 per minute, but firmer in character; therefore indicated homœopathically in cases of slowed rhythm.

Characteristics. Apprehension; despondent, nervous condition with weakened states of the heart. Very feeble and irregular heart action. *General anasarca from heart disease; beginning of heart trouble after rheumatism.* Dilatation, pain in the cardiac region; cough, weakened first sound; accelerated irregular and intermittent pulse. Mitral regurgitant murmur or aortic stenosis; anemia of young girls.

Dyspnea on slightest motion, cold extremities, pallor, *irregular pulse and breathing.* Suffering from want of air; must have windows open.

Homœopathic Uses. Beginning of heart trouble and in advanced cases; cardiac dropsy, mitral murmurs, aortic stenosis, arteriosclerosis.

Relations. Compare: Adonis, Dig., Kal., Stroph. A palliative in heart disease.

Worse: Warm room, toward evening.
Better: Fresh air, quiet and rest.

Action. Brief.

CROTON TIGLIUM

Croton Oil. (Natural Order) Euphorbiaceae.

Where Found. A plant indigenous to several parts of the East Indies; the oil is extracted from the seeds.

Active Principles. Ethereal oil chiefly.

Preparations. Tinctures containing 1/100 of the pure oil.

Pathogenetic Action. Through the ganglia of the muscular coat of the intestines and mucous glands, producing congestion, irritation, inflammation of the skin; vesicular and pustular eruptions.

Characteristics. Acts upon the gastrointestinal tract, producing watery stools; bowels moving spasmod-

ically; *stools "coming out like a shot,"* as soon as the patient eats or drinks anything.

Constant urging to stool with rumbling before stool, swashing sensation in the intestines, stool sudden, yellow, watery.

Intense irritation of the skin, but very tender and sore on scratching, relieved by gentle rubbing; eczema over the whole body, yet too sore to scratch. Spasmodic cough as soon as the head touches the pillow. Suffocated, must walk about the room or sleep in a chair. Drawing pain through the chest from breast to scapula, every time the child takes the breast (nursing women).

Homœopathic Uses. Diarrhea, vesicular and pustular eczema, summer complaint; asthma, soreness of the breasts, cough.

Relations. Compare: Apis, Ars., Kali bich., Nat. s., Phos., Rhus t., Sep., Sul., Ver. a.

Worse: Diarrhea, every motion, eating or drinking, while nursing, from fruit and sweets.

Better: By sleep.

Antidote: Ant. t.

Antidote to: Rhus poisoning.

Action. Of moderate duration.

CUPRUM ARSENITUM

Sheele's Green. Arsenite of Copper.

Chemical Composition. Chemical formula ($CuHAsO_3$). A blue powder obtained from Ammonium Arsenite with Copper Sulphate.

Preparations. Triturations from the pure salt.

Pathogenetic Action. *Produces violent, sharp, cutting, abdominal pain;* cholera or diarrhea of phthisis, preceded by convulsions; skin cold and clammy.

Characteristics. Garlicky odor of urine; uremic

convulsions, whole abdomen distended, meteoric; very painful to touch, especially over the liver region. Violent colic, frequent vomiting with purging; cold sweat, intense thirst. Spasmodic, neuralgic pains in the bowels, accompanied by screams, *cramps in the fingers and toes.* Extreme rectal and vesical tenesmus; frequent painful micturition. Sudden debility, pain and palpitation of the heat; aberrations in the pulse rhythm, angina pectoris.

Homœopathic Uses. Vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, acute and chronic; ileocolitis; spasmodic uterine pains, ovarian neuralgia; vomiting of pregnancy; cardiac chorea; uremic convulsions; chlorosis, cholera-infantum, cholera morbus; bronchial asthma, with emphysema.

Relations. Compare: Acon., Ars., Cimic., Cupr. m., Merc. c.

Antidotes: As for Arsenic and Copper.

Action. Probably brief.

CUPRUM METALLICUM

Metallic Copper. Cu.

Chemical Composition. Reddish brown metal existing in nature chiefly as Copper pyrites; a double salt of Cu and Iron sulfid.

Preparations. The first three attenuations are prepared by trituration, then dilutions.

Pathogenetic Action. Through the cerebrospinal system, producing cramps, emesis, purging, convulsions, paralysis, albuminuria. Acts particularly upon the digestive tract, nervous system, liver and kidneys.

Characteristics. Spasmodic and periodic groups of symptoms, mental and physical; exhaustion from overexertion mentally, loss of sleep. Bad effects of reper-

cussion of eruptions, resulting in brain lesions, also from suppressed foot sweat. *Convulsions and cramps beginning in the hands or fingers and toes,* spreading over the body. Clonic spasms, epileptic attacks, aura beginning in the knee and ascending, at night, during sleep, periodically, from injury to skull; clinched thumbs.

Choleraic attacks, with cramps in the abdomen and calves, coppery taste in the mouth; paralysis of the tongue, spasmodic cramps; whooping cough, long lasting suffocative attacks, unable to speak, breathless, face blue, three attacks in succession. Vomiting of solid food after regaining consciousness, catalepsy after each spasm. *Cough has a gurgling sound, relieved by drinking cold water.*

Homœopathic Uses. Repercussion of eruption; hydrocephalus, brain affections, convulsions, epilepsy; spasmodic and whooping cough; chorea, paralysis, laryngismus stridulus, mania; Asiatic cholera, spasmodic colic; gastroenteritis, spasmodic asthma.

Relations. Compare: Apis., Ars., Camph., Cocc., Cupr. ars., Helleb., Hep., Nux v., Stram., Sul., Ver. a.

Worse: Cold air, cold wind, at night, suppressed eruptions or foot sweat, before menses, from vomiting, by contact.

Better: By drinking cold water, perspiring.

Antidotes: Albumen, Tannic acid, Bell., Cal. c., China, Cocc., Dulc., Ipec., Nux v., Sul.

Antidote to: Aurum, Opium.

Action. Of long duration.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA

Fox Glove. (Natural Order) Scrophulariaceae.

Where Found. The purple Fox Glove is the variety used in medicine, and is found growing on sandy soil and hillsides of England and Ireland.

Active Principles. Chiefly Digitalin.

Preparations. Tinctures from the leaves of the second year's growth, drug strength 1/11 and 1/10.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the pneumogastric nerve and cardiac ganglia upon the portal and renal circulation; causing congestions of the peripheral vessels, increased heart's action, rendering its contractions slow and firm, intermittent and weak; causes also delirium, loss of reflexes, and lowered bodily temperature.

Characteristics. Cardiac weakness with or without valvular lesions. *Sensation as if heart would stop beating on moving; faintness and goneness at the stomach, or sinking;* feels as if dying, with great exhaustion, dyspnea. Great weakness of the chest, cannot talk. *Pulse very irregular, intermitting every third, fifth or seventh beat, slow and full, or intermittent and weak;* face deathly pale, blueness of the lips, tongue, eyes, cyanosis; fingers "go to sleep," deep, irregular sighing respiration.

Dropsy from Bright's Disease, post-scarlatinal or uremic dropsy, with faintness and weakness. Dropsy of the body cavities, organic heart changes. Portal and hepatic stasis, stools ashy colored, light, chalky, delayed, pipe stem. Induration and hypertrophy of the liver. Circulatory disturbances incident upon the climacteric, flushes of heat followed by great nervous weakness and irregular, intermitting pulse, aggravated by the least motion.

Homœopathic Uses. Organic, but chiefly inorganic heart affections; hydrothorax, emphysema, pericarditis, aneurism; general dropsy, jaundice, gastric and hepatic affections; suppression of the urine; climacteric disturbances; hypertrophy of the heart; valvular murmurs.

Relations. Compare: Crat., Crotal., Digitalin, Spig., Stroph.

Worse: Sitting erect, after meals and after music, from motion.

Better: Sitting up, during rest, forenoon, warm open air, when stomach is empty.

ANTIDOTES: Acon., Nux v., Op., Tannic acid.

ANTIDOTE TO: Wine.

Incompatible: China.

ACTION. Transient, but cumulative.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA

SUN DEW. (NATURAL ORDER) DROSERACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Grows on marshy ground in North of Europe and America.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. A juice having proteolytic properties.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the whole plant, of 1/8 and 1/10 drug strengths, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces gnawing, stinging pains in the limbs, joints, circumscribed pustules and redness of the skin; chilliness, restless sleep, cough; most complaints are aggravated in the early hours of the morning.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Spasmodic coughs, dry like whooping cough,* paroxysmal; attacks follow one another so rapidly that there is scarcely time to get the breath; cough ceases only when a large quantity of tenacious mucus has been raised. *Cough, hoarse sounding, deep, barking, worse after midnight,* during or after measles, gagging or retching. *Night cough as soon as child lies down, cough in general aggravated by warmth, laughing, talking, weeping, lying down, after midnight.* During the attack, vomiting of water, mucus and often bleeding from the nose and mouth; epidemic pertussis, clergyman's sore throat; rough, scrapy; sensation of dryness, voice hoarse, deep, cracked; speaks with difficulty.

Paralytic pain in coxofemoral joint, limb feels lame. Internally, shivering and chilliness.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Respiratory affections; catarrhal coughs, bronchitis, laryngitis, whooping cough, clergyman's sore throat. To relieve the night cough of phthisis.

RELATIONS. Compare: Cina., Cupr. m., Ipec.

Complementary to: Nux v.

Follows: Sul., Ver. a. Followed by: Cal. p., Sul.

Worse: After midnight, lying down or getting warm in bed, any use of the voice.

ANTIDOTE: Camphor.

ACTION. Moderately long, especially in whooping cough.

(Solanum) DULCAMARA

BITTER SWEET. (NATURAL ORDER) SOLANACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Common hedge plant, growing throughout Europe and the Mediterranean, naturalized in the United States.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Solanine and Dulcamarin.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the fresh plant of 1/7 and 1/10 and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the cerebrospinal centers upon mucous membranes, skin and general nervous system.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Adapted to the scrofulous constitution, persons living or working in damp, cold surroundings, who suffer with catarrhal, rheumatic or skin affections, aggravated by change of weather, especially from hot to cold* (during hot weather). Mental confusion; irritable, restless persons of delicate skin, subject to urticaria from long exposure to cold; itching worse from warmth of the bed.

Crusty eruptions of brownish color of the face, forehead, temples and chin; large fleshy warts on the backs of the hands or fingers. Dropsy, anasarca, after suppressed sweat, ague, rheumatism or scarlet fever.

Diarrhea from taking cold, in damp places or foggy weather; *diarrhea of children during summer; sudden changes from hot to cold.* Urinary difficulties, catarrhal ischuria, strangury, painful catarrh of the bladder after taking cold; thick purulent sediment.

Cough worse during wet weather, loose rattling, *has to cough a long time to expel mucus.* Rheumatism and diarrhea alternate. Menses suppressed from cold or dampness; urticaria, during dysmenorrhea.

Homœopathic Uses. Rheumatic or catarrhal affections, from exposure; retrocession of eruptions; cystitis, colic, paralysis, urticaria, crusta lactea, nephritis, whooping cough; scrofulous affections; exostoses, amenorrhea, skin eruptions.

Relations. Compare: Bry., Cal. c., Cimic., Nat. s., Puls., Rhus t.

Incompatible: Bell., Lach.

Worse: Cold in general, cold wet weather, suppressed menses, sweat, during the evening, rest.

Better: From warmth, dry air, morning, external warmth.

Antidotes: Camph., Cupr. m., Ipec., Kali c., Merc.

Action. Long.

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA

Purple Cone Flower.

Where Found. Indigenous to the United States, known in some parts as "Nigger Head."

Preparations. Tinctures from the fresh plant.

Pathogenetic Action. *Produces marked prostration, cardiac stimulation and sore, bruised sensation,* with muscular soreness and pain in the back and extremities.

Characteristics. Adapted to state of sepsis, malignancy, conditions of poisoning, septicemia; all discharges from the nose, mouth, lochia, very offensive. Heaviness of the head with periodical flushing, dizziness and prostration. Gums bleed easily, tongue heavily coated, sour stomach, abdominal fulness.

General depression, soreness all over; abdominal, pelvic or other inflammations. Boils, carbuncles, chronic sore throat, diphtheria, rheumatism, syphilis; insect bites and poison of venomous serpents and plants. Cases maltreated with Mercury, Iodides; syphilis, cerebrospinal meningitis, dysentery, diarrhea of typhoid, foul ulcers, with tendency to sloughing and gangrene. Autointoxication; typhoid with sordes on the teeth, foul discharges, dusky color of the skin, mental torpor, tympanites and diarrhea. Chilliness during fever with nausea, cold flashes over the back. Urine scanty, frequent, albuminous. Puerperal sepsis, fetid lochia or suppressed discharges, abdomen sensitive and tympanitic. Localized abscess in the ileocecal region, from appendix or other peritoneal inflammation.

Homœopathic Uses. Sepsis, general or localized; peritonitis, appendicitis, sapremia, septicemia, salpingitis; typhoid; malignant conditions, gangrene, boils, carbuncle, sloughing ulcers, pyemia, diphtheria; erysipelas, cholera infantum, bites of venomous serpents, cerebrospinal meningitis; chronic malaria, chronic catarrh; syphilis, scarlatina, dissection wounds; sepsis generally.

Relations. Compare: Arn., Ars., Bapt., Crotal., Lach., Rhus t.

Complementary: Hepar.

Antidote to: Ill effects of drugs, poisons.

Action. Probably profound.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM

THOROUGHWORT. (NATURAL ORDER) COMPOSITAE.

WHERE FOUND. Grows on marshy ground in Northern United States.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Eupatorin from the European varieties.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the fresh plant of 1/10 drug strength, and triturations of the resinoid.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Through the cerebrospinal nervous system upon the gastrointestinal tract, liver, skin and lungs, producing a general *sore, bruised feeling all over;* conditions resembling influenza, malaria; general sluggishness, torpor and marked periodicity.

CHARACTERISTICS. Diseases of old people, worn out constitutions from inebriety, malarial cachexia; *bruised feeling all over as if broken, intense aching in all the limbs, especially bone pains,* limbs ache as if broken; influenza, intermittents, chill at 7-9 a. m.; intense aching all over, in bones before chill. *Vomiting of bile between chill and heat,* rawness and soreness in the chest.

Painful soreness of the eyeballs, hurts to move them; great prostration, bone pains of influenza. Throbbing headache, vertigo and bilious vomiting. Hoarseness with cough and soreness of the chest, chills preceded *by intense thirst; cannot get water enough.* Gouty soreness and inflamed joints with headaches. Pains come and go quickly, chest sore; must support it with the hands. Cough worse at night, chronic, hectic, following measles or suppressed intermittents.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Intermittents, remittents; malarial fever and influenza; catarrh, grippe, rheumatism; gastrointestinal and hepatic derangements.

RELATIONS. Compare: Acon., Bry., Chel., Gels., Lyc., Nat. m., Pod., Spig.

Worse: Periodically, morning, noon, and in the open air.
Better: Indoors, and at night.
ACTION. Short.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS

EYE BRIGHT. (NATURAL ORDER) SCROPHULARIACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Grows in meadows and on the borders of forests all over Europe.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Astringent properties.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/10 drug strength from whole fresh plant.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts specifically upon the conjunctival mucous membrane, producing catarrhal discharges of an acrid nature, photophobia, pains in limbs, chilliness and restlessness.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes; profuse, acrid lachrymation with bland nasal discharge.* The eyes water all the time and stick together in the morning; lids swollen, profuse expectoration of mucus which causes gagging. Pertussis, excessive lachrymation during cough. Cough during the day, worse toward night. Menstrual flow painful, regular, but too short lasting. Amenorrhea with lachrymal symptoms, profuse flow of tears, swelling of the lids.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Acute catarrhal affections; headache, conjunctivitis, blepharitis; nasal and bronchial catarrh; hay fever, measles.

RELATIONS. Compare: All. c., Ars., Ars. iod., Merc., Puls.

Worse: Evening in bed, indoors, warmth, moisture, exposure to South winds, when touched, light.
Better: From coffee, in the dark.
ANTIDOTES: Camph., Puls.
ACTION. Brief.

FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM

PHOSPHATE OF IRON. $Fe_3(PO_4)2$.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Contains Hydrous Ferrous Phosphate with Ferrous Phosphate, and some Iron Oxide.

PREPARATIONS. The pure Phosphate of Iron, mostly triturations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Physiologically normal constituent of the blood, enriches it with hemoglobin. Disturbances of iron molecules in muscular structures cause relaxation, resulting in stagnation of blood stream, congestion, passive hemorrhages, constipation, colic; possesses the power of attracting oxygen; found normally in the blood corpuscles, hair, and in muscles.

CHARACTERISTICS. One of the Tissue Remedies. Iron in general and the Phosphate in particular is *the remedy often indicated in the first stages of local and general febrile disturbances and inflammation.* Catarrhal affections, local and general congestions, in anemic subjects with pallor and hemorrhagic tendency. Debility with failing appetite in children of anemic or chlorotic type.

First stage of influenza, cold in the head, predisposition to colds, cough, hard and dry, hoarseness, sore throat. *Expectoration of pure blood in pneumonia.* First stage of otitis media; hemorrhage from any part, hot, bright red in color.

Urinary difficulties, heat, chilliness, pain and fever, incontinence, spurting of urine with cough. Anemia from lack of pure blood, nosebleed, especially in children; wounds of soft parts with inflammation. Night sweats of anemic persons. Restless sleep, anxious dreams. First stage of heart disease, palpitation, rapid pulse, flushed face, articular rheumatism, crick in the back, shoulder; palms hot, rheumatic pains worse from any motion; movement sets up or increases the pain.

Homœopathic Uses. Acute fevers; colds, otitis media, acute coryza; incontinence of the urine; rheumatism, bronchitis; coughs, pneumonia, hemorrhage from any part, fractures with injury of soft parts; sprains, abscess, boils, carbuncles, chlorosis, or secondary anemia.

Relations. Compare: Acon., Arn., China, Gels., Hep., Merc.

Worse: Motion, at night, 4-6 a. m., touch, jar.
Better: From cold.

Complementary; Kali m.

Action. Short.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS

Yellow Jasmine. (Natural Order) Loganiaceae.

Where Found. Known in the South as the Carolina Jasmine, and found abundantly from Virginia to Texas.

Active Principles. Gelsamin.

Preparations. Tincture from the fresh plant of 1/9 and 1/10 drug strength and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. *Produces general lassitude, malaise, relaxation and prostration,* unsteadiness and general lack of co-ordination; *sore, aching feeling in the back and all over,* general paralysis, ptosis, and extreme dulness of the senses. Through the cerebrospinal nerve centers it is a depressant to the whole nervous system.

Characteristics. Adapted to diseases of children and old people, and nervous hysterical temperaments. *Complete relaxation and prostration of the nervous and muscular systems. Bad effects from emotional excitement, as fear, fright, exciting news, anticipation of some coming ordeal.*

General depression from heat, with trembling; desire to be perfectly quiet. Vertigo, intense, frontal or occipital headache, soreness of the scalp and eyeballs, pain

may be preceded by blindness and followed by profuse flow of watery urine. Lack of co-ordination, staggers as if intoxicated, trembling of the hands, occupation cramp. *General soreness as if bruised all over, eyelids so heavy cannot keep them open, very drowsy; incipient typhoid, malaria, influenza; chilliness and soreness of the muscles, chills running up the spine to the occiput, but without thirst.* Sensation as if the heart would cease beating unless the patient moves. Pulse rapid, but soft, flowing, compressible.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Complaints from emotions; intermittents, remittents, typhoid, and eruptive fevers, with tendency to convulsions; influenza, epilepsy, neuralgia, migraine, grippe, paralysis, nervous chills, myalgia, dysmenorrhea, ovarian neuralgia, inefficient labor pains; rigid os uteri; abortion, enuresis, puerperal convulsions, writer's cramp.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bapt., in incipient typhoid; Arn., Bry., Echin., Eup. perf., Ipec., in other complaints.

Worse: Damp weather, fog, before a thunder storm, emotional excitement, at 10 a. m., thinking of complaint.

Better: Bending forward, profuse urination.

ANTIDOTES. China, Coff., Dig.

ACTION. Of short duration.

GLONOIN

NITROGLYCERINE. $C_3H_5 (NO_2)_3 O_3$

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Prepared by the action of Sulphuric and Nitric Acids on Glycerine at low temperature.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture of Glonoin 1/100, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the cerebro-spinal system, pneumogastric nerve, heart and ganglia, producing throbbing and symptoms of peripheral congestion.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to persons of nervous temperament, florid sensitive women; also bad effect from mental excitement, fright, consequences of mechanical injuries. *Head troubles from working under gas-light, from heat of sun or artificial light.* Head feels enormously large, as if the skull were too small, alternate cerebral and cardiac congestion. Sunstroke, "sun headache," coming up and going down with the sun. Brain feels distended, full to bursting, throbbing all over with every jar, step or pulse beat. Intense congestion from delayed or suppressed menses. *Violent throbbing in the head synchronous with the pulse;* beating of the pillow when lying on it. Headache in place of the menses; in pregnant women, or after profuse uterine hemorrhage. Palpitation with throbbing headache, throbbing carotids, marked tendency to flushing of the face (chronic blushing), flushing of the face during the climacteric or during the menses. Convulsions of children from cerebral congestion, during dentition. Meningitis, tendency to surging of blood to the head. Violent irregularity of the circulation. Any exertion causes dyspnea, palpitation, rush of blood to the head, fainting, throbbing, even to the finger tips.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Sun stroke, headache, syncope, epilepsy, convulsions, meningitis, hydrocephalus, palpitation, climacteric disturbances; bad effects from exposure to the heat of the sun or to artificial heat.

RELATIONS. Compare: (Amyl. nit.), Bell., Gels., Ferr. m., Op., Ver. v.

Worse: In the sun, exposure to the sun's rays or gas light, overheating, jar, stooping, ascending, touch of hat, having the hair cut, falling asleep by the open fire.

Better: At night, open, cool air, gentle exercise, head symptoms by pressure.

ANTIDOTES: Acon., Camph., Coff., Nux v.

ACTION. Brief.

GRAPHITES

BLACK LEAD. PLUMBAGO.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. An impure allotropic form of Carbon. Found in nature, or artificially prepared while smelting iron.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations chiefly.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Chiefly upon the skin, *producing moist eruptions, exuding, sticky, eczematous, with cracks in the folds of the skin.* Acts chiefly through the sympathetic nervous system, producing also constipation, prostration and debility, very acrid discharges.

CHARACTERISTICS. Best suited to women subject to obesity, chronic constipation; history of delayed menstruation. Called the "Pulsatilla of the Climacteric." Marked sadness, music causes weeping; timid, cautious, fidgety, while sitting at work; female troubles generally; suffers with too scanty, pale, late or irregular menses; delayed from getting feet wet.

Morning sickness of pregnancy, weak and prostrated during menstruation. Leucorrhea, acrid, at night and in the morning, before and after menses. *Skin unhealthy, every injury tends to suppurate; oozing a watery sticky, translucent fluid.* Eruption behind the ears, between the fingers, cracks between the toes, and at the bends of limbs, commisures of the lips; fissures and fistula in ano.

Takes cold easily, chronic deafness; *hears better in a noise.* Diarrhea, from suppressed eruptions. Erysipelas of phlegmonous type, mostly on the face, with burning, stinging pains, extending from right to left.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Skin diseases, eczema, erysipe-

las, tinea capitis, excoriations, fissures, cracks; scrofulous affections, ophthalmia, styes, coryza, alopecia areata, toothache, dyspepsia, delayed menses, leucorrhea, abscess of the breasts; sore nipples; glandular swellings and indurations; diarrhea and constipation.

Relations. Compare: Cal. c., Hep., Puls., Rhus. t., Sep.

Complementary: Caust., Hep., Lyc.

Follows: Cal. c., Lyc., Sep., Sul.

Worse: At night, during and after the menses, from light and motion.

Better: In the dark, from wrapping up, open air and warmth.

Antidotes: Acon., Ars., Nux v.

Action. Long continued.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA

Witch Hazel. (Natural Order) Hamamelaceae.

Where Found. A shrub indigenous to all parts of the United States.

Active Principles. Tannic acid and volatile oil.

Preparations. Tinctures from the fresh bark of the twigs and roots of 1/6 and 1/10 drug strengths; and attenuations. (Pond's Extract a popular household remedy.)

Pathogenetic Action. Through the spinal nervous system, chiefly upon the venous circulation, fibrous tissues, producing stasis, varicosis, and passive hemorrhage.

Characteristics. *Venous congestion and hemorrhages, from every outlet of the body. Chronic varicosities, with marked tenderness and soreness.* Passive congestions of the skin and mucous membranes, phlebitis, varicose veins, ulcers and hemorrhoids. *Bruised sore-*

ness of affected parts. Rheumatism, articular and muscular, chronic effects of mechanical injuries, incised, lacerated, contused wounds; injuries from bruises and falls. Varicose conditions in persons who take cold easily from every exposure, especially from dampness. Long lasting hemorrhages from the lungs, uterus, stomach, bowels; no mental anxiety. Hemorrhoids bleed easily, with soreness, heaviness, as if the back would break; urging to stool, tumors, bluish, very sore. Menstrual flow dark, profuse; flowing from mechanical origin. Bad effects from loss of blood. Prostration out of all proportion to the extent of hemorrhage.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Venous hemorrhages, varicose veins, ulcers, phlegmasia alba dolens, bleeding hemorrhoids; metrorrhagia, ovaritis, neuralgia and varicosities of the sexual organs; hemoptysis, hematemesis, epistaxis, hemorrhages in typhoid.

RELATIONS. Compare: Aesc., Calend., Collins (Erigeron., Millefolium).

Complementary to: Ferrum.

Worse: Warm, moist air.

Better: Open air, motion, pressing the abdomen.

ANTIDOTES: Camph., China, Puls.

ACTION. Brief.

HELLEBORUS NIGER

BLACK HELLEBORE. (NATURAL ORDER) RANUNCULACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Grows in Middle and Southern Europe.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Helleborin, Helleborein.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the root of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the cerebrospinal centers upon the brain, cord, serous membranes, circulation and heart; increases secretions, intestinal, salivary and urinary.

Characteristics. *Most often indicated in brain affections, during dentition,* threatening effusion, meningeal irritation, acute meningitis, cerebrospinal or tubercular, with exudate, more or less paralysis, *cephalic cry.* Hydrocephalic conditions, post-scarlatinal or tubercular, in weakly, psoric children, prone to brain irritation. Convulsions with coldness of the body except the head or occiput, which may be hot; automatic motion of one arm and one leg; chewing motion of the mouth, soreness of the nostrils and mouth, greedy swallowing, bites spoon, but remains unconscious.

Constant picking at the lips, clothes, boring of the head into the pillow, or rolling from side to side.

Diarrhea during dentition, hydrocephalus, pregnancy; watery, jelly-like, resembling frog spawn. *Urine red, black, scanty, coffee-ground sediment; suppressed in brain troubles, or dropsy, albuminous.* Dropsy of the brain, chest, abdomen; post-scarlatinal and from intermittents or suppressed eruptive diseases.

Homœopathic Uses. Dropsical affections; sudden edema, anasarca, after scarlatina, nephritis, melancholia; meningitis, traumatic, tuberculous or cerebrospinal (spotted fever).

Relations. Compare: Apis., Apoc., Ars., Canth., Dig., Hyos., Lach., Phos. ac., Op., Rhus t., Stram.

Worse: Evening, until morning, uncovering (bowels after eating and drinking), during dentition, exertion, cold air.

Better: Open warm air, and quiet.

Antidotes: Camph., and Cinch.

Action. Long.

HEPAR SULPHURIS CALCAREUM

Hahnemann's Calcium Sulphide.

Chemical Composition. Prepared by triturating

equal parts of the middle layer of the oyster shell and pure flowers of Sulphur.

PREPARATIONS. Chiefly triturations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces general lassitude, irritability of the skin and nervous system, *great sensitiveness to cold air.* Boring pains of suppuration; also produces roughness, pimples on the skin and tendency to easy perspiration; glandular enlargements and suppuration.

CHARACTERISTICS. Oversensitiveness of the nervous system, *tendency to suppuration; every little injury festers;* sensitiveness to cold, desire for acids and sour things.

Strumous or lymphatic temperaments, light haired, light complexioned subjects.

Impending suppuration; may promote or hasten the process. Extreme sensitiveness to cold air and especially drafts. Sensation of sticking pain, as of a splinter in various parts, particularly the throat. Cough loose, croupy, from exposure to cold Northwest winds, worse when any part of the body becomes cold. Generally adapted to croup, after midnight and toward morning. Skin diseases; extremely sensitive to touch, ulcerations, extremely sore, surrounded by pimples or smaller pustules. *Sweats profusely day and night without relief.* All discharges or exhalations from the body have an extremely sour odor; *whole child smells sour.* Urinary difficulties; has to wait a long time for the urine to pass.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Glandular suppurations; boils, ulcers, abscesses, eczema; unhealthy skin, tinea capitis, erysipelas, excoriations, rhagades, catarrhal affections; ophthalmia, corneal ulcers, croup, bronchitis, laryngitis, otitis media, suppuration, diarrhea, tonsilitis, enuresis, dysentery, dyspepsia; secondary syphilis; ailments from abuse of Mercury.

RELATIONS. Compare: Acon., Cal. c., Merc., Spong., Sul.

Complementary to: Calend.

Worse: From dry, cold winds, cold air, slightest draft, after Mercury, lying on the painful side, uncovering, eating or drinking, cold things.

Better: Warmth in general, wrapping up warmly, damp, wet weather.

Antidotes: Bell., Cham., Sil.

Antidote to: Iod., (Kali iod.), Merc., weakening effects of Ether.

Action. Of long duration.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS

Golden Seal. (Natural Order) Ranunculaceae.

Where Found. Indigenous to North America.

Active Principles. Hydrastinin chiefly.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/9 and 1/10 drug strengths, from the fresh plant, and attenuation.

Pathogenetic Action. Produces excessive weakness and debility, weakened digestion and *relaxation of the mucous membranes, with yellowish, ropy discharges.*

Characteristics. *Debility with thick, ropy discharges;* cachexia, exhaustion from long continued discharges. Malignant conditions, developing in broken-down constitutions, marked gastric and hepatic disturbances. Sore mouth, sore tongue, large; showing imprint of the teeth; thickly coated; bad taste in the mouth in the morning. *Goneness and sinking at the pit of the stomach, atonic dypepsia.* Bowels constipated, after purgatives; hepatic torpor, yellowness of the skin, light colored stools.

Profuse, ropy, stringy discharge from any mucous membrane, as nose, nasopharynx; *catarrhal dropping of mucus into the throat from posterior nares.* Leucorrhea,

stomach and intestinal discharges all of the above character. Ulceration with stringy discharge, watery, excoriating, later thick and stringy. Catarrhal deafness.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Catarrhal affections in general; malignant ulcerations; leucorrhea, nasal and pharyngeal catarrh; atonic dyspepsia; aphthous sore mouth; tumors of the breast.

RELATIONS. Compare: Ars. iod., Kali bich., Kali m., Phyt., Puls. Useful after too much Chlorate of Potash.

ANTIDOTE: Sulphur.

ACTION. Brief, yet finds its application in many deep seated disorders.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER

HENBANE. (NATURAL ORDER) SOLANACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Grows in Germany, France, North America and Asia.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Chiefly Hyoscine.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the whole flowering plant of 1/9 and 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Through the cerebrospinal nervous system, producing primarily stupor, secondarily cerebral congestion, with delirium, muscular and nervous spasms.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to the sanguine temperament, but persons nervously irritable; convulsions in children from fright, fear; intestinal irritation from worms. Hysterical females, during pregnancy, labor, puerperium.

Stands midway between Belladonna and Stramonium in delirium. Spasmodic twitching of the muscles, with restlessness and unconsciousness; non-inflammatory cerebral irritations, as hysteria, or delirium tremens.

Restless delirium, jumps out of bed, tries to escape. Very loquacious, obscene; insomnia or marked stupor. Fear of being alone, or being poisoned, taking food or drink. *Dry cough, spasmodic, nocturnal, on first lying down at night, better sitting up;* worse after any use of the throat. Restless conditions in infectious fevers, pneumonia, typhoid; there may be entire unconsciousness with muttering delirium, *picking at the bed clothes,* slow comprehension, or delirium continues when awake. Dilated pupils; paralysis of tongue, sphinctres of the bowels and bladder. Rose spots (typhoid), sordes on the teeth.

Homœopathic Uses. Spasmodic affections, convulsions, of children, pregnancy; uremia, puerperal sepsis, mania, delirium, apoplexy, typhus, typhoid, hydrocephalus, paralysis, retention of urine; cough, hiccough; diarrhea, of puerperium; mania, insanity.

Relations. Compare: Agar., Bell., Gels., Stram., Ver. a.

Worse: At night, lying down, during menses, mental affections, jealousy, unhappy love, after eating, cough (from elongated uvula).

Better: Stooping, sitting up.

Antidotes: Bell., Camph.

Action. Short.

IGNATIA AMARA

St. Ignatius' Bean. (Natural Order) Loganiaceae.

Where Found. A tree growing in the Philippine Islands.

Active Principles. Chiefly Strychnia and Brucine.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strengths, from the bruised seeds of the Ignatia Amara.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces marked *hyperesthesia of the nervous and muscular systems, muscular spasms, twitching, oversensitiveness* to open air, mental and bodily activity.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to persons, particularly women, of nervous, hysterical type, mild disposition, quick perception; *conditions brought on by grief, or disappointed love,* rapid alternation of moods; sad, continually blue, easily offended, oversensitiveness to pain, strong odors, emotions, noise, etc. Twitching in the muscles; of single limbs, or whole body, especially on falling asleep. Neuralgic headaches, as if a nail were being driven out through the side. Constipation in habitual coffee drinkers. Prolapsus ani, hemorrhoids, sharp stitching pains in the rectum after stool.

Involuntary sighing, goneness at the pit of the stomach, not relieved by eating; capricious appetite, and many contradictory symptoms, particularly of the throat, fever and chill.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Mental affections, melancholy, hysteria, convulsions, cramps, chorea, paralysis, neuralgia, migraine; gastralgia, hemorrhoids, fissure in ano, prolapsus ani et recti; dyspepsia nervosa; intermittents, and nervous fevers; spasmodic cough. Adapted to diseases of women. Nux vomica to men.

RELATIONS. Compare: Cimic., Cocc., Kali p., Sep., Zinc.

Worse: In the morning, open air, after meals, tobacco smoke, external warmth, mental emotions, long continued grief.

Better: Eating, hard pressure, walking.

ACTION. Brief.

IPECACUANHA

IPECAC. (NATURAL ORDER) RUBIACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Ipecac or "vomit root" is a small shrub found in Brazil.

Active Principles. Chiefly Emetin.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength from the dried root and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Through the cerebrospinal nervous system upon the mucous membranes, pneumogastric nerve, producing nausea, vomiting, *profuse secretion of mucus in the respiratory tract, great rattling but slight expectoration, localized hemorrhages and hyperemia.*

Characteristics. *Adapted to spasmodic conditions of the stomach, bronchia, lungs, all conditions where there is nausea of the continuous type;* associated symptoms may be, profuse salivation, vomiting of glairy mucus, without relief of nausea, bitter taste in the mouth, but clean tongue.

Sensation of relaxation, as if the stomach was hanging down, griping, colicky pains in the region of the umbilicus, radiating over the abdomen. Stools green, bloody, fermented like molasses, glairy with frothy mucus. *Constant nausea with colicky pain, autumnal* dysentery, hot days after cold nights; first symptoms of Asiatic cholera. *Active and passive hemorrhages, bright red blood from all the orifices.* Uterine hemorrhages, profuse, clotted, with oppressed breathing, nausea and drowsiness. Dry, spasmodic cough, violent dyspnea, from exertion; wheezing, rattling of mucus, asthmatic attacks. Whooping cough; child loses its breath, gets blue and rigid, with strangling, vomiting and gagging, nosebleed. Cough with excessive rattling, but slight expectoration. *Sick headache with bruised pain in the bones of the head, extending even to the roots of the tongue,* deathly nausea, pale face, bitter vomiting. Periodical complaints; of malarial origin; irregular cases where nausea is very persistent or ill effects from abuse of Quinine.

Homœopathic Uses. Nausea and vomiting, asthma, croup, pertussis, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, hemorrhages, from all parts; diarrhea, intermittent fever, autumnal dysentery.

Relations. Compare: Ant. t., Ars., Cham., Iris., Puls.; Ver. a.
Complementary: Cuprum.
Followed by: Arsenic.

Worse: Winter, dry weather, warm, moist South winds, slightest motion, periodically, lying down, veal.
Better: No amelioration after vomiting.

Antidotes: Ars., China.

Antidote to: Abuse of Quinine.

Action. Generally brief.

IRIS VERSICOLOR

Blue Flag. (Natural Order) Iridaceae.

Where Found. Common to the United States, growing in moist places.

Active Principles. Irisin principally.

Preparations. Tinctures from the root of 1/9 and 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the sympathetic and cerebrospinal systems, upon the pneumogastric nerve and mucous membranes, causing acrid secretions, general emesis and catharsis, vesicular and pustular skin eruptions.

Characteristics. *Migraine, sick headaches, beginning with a blur before the eyes, supraorbital pain, right sided; nausea, acrid or bilious vomiting,* worse from rest, cold air, or violent motion. Intense pain, very bitter vomiting, which may give some relief. Great burning in the mouth and stomach, acrid saliva, sour vomiting, whole body smells sour. Violent purging, stools watery, copious, green or yellow, with burning and excoriation of the anus; coming on or greatly worse at 3 a. m.

Sticking abdominal pain, soreness in the liver region, flatulent colic, much rumbling before stools, herpes zosta with gastric disturbances, psoriasis, eczema and pustular eruptions. Irregular patches of psoriasis, with shining scales.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Gastric, hepatic and pancreatic affections; diseases of the salivary, thyroid and intestinal glands; "bilious attacks," migraine, "sick headache;" diarrhea, influenza, eczema, psoriasis, salivation, cholera infantum, gastroenteritis, paralysis.

RELATIONS. Compare: Aloe, Ars., Bry., Chel., Ipec., Merc., Pod., Sang.

Worse: Evening, at night, 2 to 3 a. m., rest, motion.

Better: Warmth and gentle or continued motion.

ANTIDOTE: Nux vom.

ACTION. Short.

IODUM

IODINE. I.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. A nonmetallic element occurring in marine plants, shell fish, cod liver oil, sea water. Unites with bases to form Iodides.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture of 1/10 drug strength and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Through the sympathetic nervous system upon almost every organ and tissue of the body, inducing local irritation, acrid discharges, salivation, general debility, tremors, cachexia, and glandular hypertrophy followed by atrophy.

CHARACTERISTICS. Indicated in the scrofulous subject, especially dark haired persons, with profound debility, developing cachexia, loss of weight and strength.

Shortness of breath on going up stairs and during menses.

Ravenous appetite; eating well but losing flesh all the time, suffers from hunger, must eat often; feels better while eating and after eating; much flatulence as if everything turned to gas. Acridity of discharge, as coryza, which corrodes the upper lip, leucorrhea, most abundant during the menses. *Hypertrophy and induration of glandular structures, followed by atrophy.* Goitre, in dark haired subjects.

Croup in dark haired children, aggravated during wet weather. Constipation with ineffectual urging to stool. Palpitation from the least motion, sensation as if the heart were grasped with an iron hand. First and second stages of pneumonia, where hepatization is rapidly extending. Extreme dyspnea with high fever and blood streaked sputum.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Scrofulous affections, glandular enlargements and indurations; atrophy, ptyalism, dyspepsia, membranous croup, ovarian cyst, abscesses, pneumonia, phthisis, marasmus.

RELATIONS. Compare: Ars., Brom., Chlor., Hep., Merc., Nat. m., Phos., Tub.

Complementary to: Lyc.

Followed by: Kali bich.

Worse: Warmth, wrapping up the head, quiet, warm room.

Better: Cool compresses, cool air, washing in cold water, walking in the open air.

ANTIDOTES: Camph., China., Coff., Hep., Op., Phos., Spong.

ACTION. Long and deep.

KALI BICHROMICUM

BICHROMATE OF POTASH. $K_2Cr_2O_7$.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. A compound of Potassium and Chromic acid.

PREPARATIONS. Chiefly triturations from the pure salt.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the sympathetic nervous system producing *general debility, wandering pains, general catarrhal conditions with tough, stringy discharges, ulcerations which tend to perforate.*

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to light haired persons with catarrhal, syphilitic or psoric affections. Children who are fat, chubby, short necked, disposed to croupy affections. *Tough, stringy discharges, mucus which can be drawn in long strings to the floor.* Alternation of catarrhal affections and rheumatism. Discharges of plugs or "clinkers," tough, ropy, greenish fluid with pain at the root of the nose. Gastric disturbances, flatulency, soon after eating, with vomiting of stringy mucus.

Diphtheritic affections, with tough stringy discharges, edema of the uvula; croup, loose rattling cough, expectoration of tough mucus or fibrocasts. Headache with blurred vision, which precedes the pain, sight returning with the onset of headache. *Pains (rheumatic) in small spots, shifting rapidly from place to place, come and go quickly.* Catarrhal and inflammatory affections, of the genitourinary tract, with stringy, ropy mucus in the urine, congestion of the kidneys, nephritis, scanty albuminous urine, with blood and casts.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Catarrhal affections in general; bronchitis, croup, pneumonia, dyspepsia, diphtheria, diarrhea, leucorrhea, ophthalmia, chronic ulcers (perforating); syphilis, rheumatism, bilious affections, chronic nephritis.

RELATIONS. Compare: Ant. t., Brom., Cal. c., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Spong.

Follows well: Cal. c. Followed by: Ant. t.

Worse: Heat of summer, hot weather, beer, in the morning, undressing, immediately after eating.

Better: Heat (skin symptoms) in cold weather.

ANTIDOTES: Ars., Lach.

ACTION. Deep, and long duration.

KALI CARBONICUM

CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM. K_2CO_3.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Found in the ashes of plants consisting of soluble Carbonates and the insoluble salts of Lime, Silica, etc., may be prepared from the Bicarbonate by heating to reduction.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations and dilutions of the pure salt.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the sympathetic system, producing marked prostration, coldness, depression, stitching pains and sensitiveness to drafts; there is in general backache, and easy perspiration.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to complaints of old people, dropsy, and paralysis, after loss of fluids or vitality, anemia. Persons with dark hair, lax fibre, tendency to obesity.

Pains, stitching, darting, worse from rest and from lying on the painful side; aversion to being touched, to being alone. *Puffiness between the upper eyelids and brow. Distension of the stomach, flatulency; everything seems to turn to gas.* Cough dry, paroxysmal with vomiting or gagging; stitching pains in the chest during bronchitis, pleurisy or pneumonia; *affects the lower right chest. Periodical aggravation of the symptoms, such as cough about 3 a. m.* Chest symptoms better from leaning forward, dyspnea or asthma. *Excessive exhaustion, perspiration or chilliness; feels badly, weak before the menses; backache before and during menstruation, after abortion or pregnancy. Sensation of fish bone in larynx;* tendency to heart weakness from fatty degeneration; easy tendency to colds.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Pulmonary and chest complaints; pleurisy, pneumonia, phthisis, whooping cough; chronic heart disease, asthma; dropsy from heart or kidney disease; obesity, menorrhagia, acid dyspepsia, hep-

atic congestion; hemorrhoids, amenorrhea, paralytic and rheumatic affections.

Relations. Compare: Bry. (q. v.), Cal. c., Lyc., Nat. m., Phos.

Complementary: Carbo veg.

Follows well: Phos.

Worse: Cold weather, soup or coffee, in the morning, 3 a. m., lying on the left and painful side, cold air, from rest, eating, during menstruation.

Better: Daytime, motion, warm open air, warmth, wrapping up the head, sitting in a bent position.

Antidotes: Camph., Coff., Op., Spir. nitr. dulc., Zinc.

Action. Deep.

KALI MURIATICUM

Chloride of Potash. KCl.

Chemical Composition. Prepared by neutralizing pure Hydrochloric acid with pure Potassium carbonate or hydrate.

Preparations. Triturations chiefly from the pure salt.

Pathogenetic Action. (Physiologically ingested in large quantities in the daily food, in the inorganic form.) Disturbances due to lack of this salt or in its molecular equilibrium, give rise to debility, fibrous exudations in the interstitial connective tissues, lymphatic enlargement; *thick, white, fibrinous exudates from any mucous membrane.*

Characteristics. One of the Tissue Remedies. *White or gray coating on the base of the tongue, expectoration of thick, whitish mucus;* chronic catarrhal conditions of the eyes, nose, intestinal glands, groin, neck; follicular tonsillitis, diphtheria and diphtheritic condi-

tions with grayish patches or spots in the throat and on the tonsils. Gastric disturbances from fat, rich food; white, slimy tongue.

Deafness from catarrh of Eustachian tube, catarrhal otitis media, fullness and snapping in the ear, ulcerations of the eye, especially of the cornea.

Menstruation late or suppressed, dark clotted, leucorrhea, milk white mucus, non-irritating. Respiratory affections, hoarseness, spasmodic cough; rattling as if the chest were filled with tenacious mucus, difficult to expectorate. Chronic, scaly vesicular conditions.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Anemia, hemorrhagic conditions; dropsy from heart, liver or kidney disease; fibrinous exudates; chronic pleurisy, synovitis, rheumatic swelling slow to resolve; glandular enlargements; deafness; bad effects from vaccination; scrofulous affections.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bry., Cal. s., Kali s., Sil., Sul.

ANTIDOTE TO: Mercury.

ACTION. Deep.

KALI PHOSPHORICUM

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. K_2HPO_4.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Prepared by adding Carbonate of Potassium to dilute Phosphoric Acid. Obtained also from Calcined bones.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations of the pure salt.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. One of the Tissue Remedies. Aids in the oxidation and saponification of fats. Diminution of this salt in the tissues or disturbances of its molecules produces lack of nerve power, muscular and nervous depression; there is decomposition of blood leading to hemorrhages, scorbutus, gangrene and adynamic conditions in general.

Characteristics. *Extreme nervous depression; slight effort causes* fatigue of muscles and nerves, extreme lassitude, *depression; neurasthenic conditions in general.* Easy fatigue, sensitiveness along the spine; occipital headache, of students, those worn out by fatigue. Cerebral anemia. *Headaches with "gone," empty feeling at the pit of the stomach;* diarrhea with very putrid odor. Rice water discharges in cholera. Paralytic lameness in the back and extremities, worse from any exertion. Breath very offensive, fetid tongue, coated brownish in the morning. Gangrenous sore throat, paralysis of the vocal cords. Menstrual difficulties, amenorrhea, with nervous depression, late or scanty menses; in pale, irritable, easily weeping females. Asthmatic affections, short breath on ascending; cough with yellowish expectoration. Deafness with noises and fetid discharge from the ears.

Homœopathic Uses. Neurasthenia, nerve and brain fag; rheumatism, paralysis, lumbago; gangrene, septic conditions; headaches, deafness, palpitation, asthma, sympathetic heart affections, diphtheria, sore throat, hysteria, amenorrhea, insanity.

Relations. Compare: Arn., Gels., Ign., Zinc. Analogue: Rhus tox.

Worse: Eating, cold, early morning, noise, exercise, continued after rest, when alone.
Better: Warmth, gentle motion, after eating, company.

Antidote to: Fatigue after disease (Kali phos. in mushrooms).

LACHESIS

A South American Snake Poison.

Where Found. The poison was first obtained by Dr. Hering in South America, in 1828.

PREPARATIONS. The first dilution was made in alcohol. It is prepared also in triturations from the fifth centesimal upward.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces disorganization of *the blood, increasing tendency to hemorrhagic conditions.* The blood becomes more fluid, with degeneration of its cellular elements. Upon the nervous system, it *produces great hypersensitiveness; all symptoms being aggravated by touch or pressure, after sleep, and from suppression of discharges.*

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to septic states, purpura, low fevers, dissection wounds, malignancy. Best suited to persons of a melancholy temperament; low spirited, thin persons of zealous disposition, great loquacity, fear of being poisoned. Muttering delirium; ailments from long continued grief, sorrow, vexation, jealousy. *Climacteric troubles, hemorrhoids, hemorrhages, hot flashes, perspiration, heat of the head, especially at the change of life. Affections in general left sided, or begin on the left and go to the right; intolerance of anything tight about the neck, abdomen or pelvis.*

Great aggravation of all complaints after sleep; sleeps into an aggravation, also worse in the morning on waking.

Menstrual irregularities with relief of symptoms when the flow is established. Throat affections (tonsilitis, diphtheria), where *the trouble develops on the left side or goes to the right;* dark purple color, worse after sleeping, hot drinks, empty swallowing, or swallowing of liquids more painful than swallowing of solids; fluids may escape through the nose. Throat very sensitive to external touch.

Prostration out of proportion to the extent of the disease. Hemorrhages, small wounds bleed much. Low types of fever, muttering delirium, typhoid, and sepsis; sunken face, fallen jaw, trembling tongue. Great mental and physical exhaustion. Epileptic attacks, come on during sleep.

Homœopathic Uses. Diphtheria, tonsillitis, whooping cough, sepsis, typhoid, dissection wounds, cancer, pericarditis, croup, asthma, epilepsy, dropsy, ulcers, carbuncles, convulsions, paralysis, bed sores, erysipelas, malignant pustule, climacteric troubles, diarrhea, metrorrhagia, menorrhagia, hemorrhoids, dyspepsia, purpura hemorrhagica, icterus, scorbutus, scarlatina, malaria, abscesses, septicemia, sapremia.

Relations. Compare: Ars., Crotal., Echin., Nat. m.
Complementary: Hep., Lyc.
Incompatible: Carbol. acid.

Worse: After sleep, contact, extremes of temperature, acids, alcohol, Cinchona, sun's rays, hot drinks, warm bath.
Better: Appearances of discharge, warm applications.

Antidotes: Coffee, Ars., Bell., Cham., Nux v., Ver. v.

Action. Very deep.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM

Club Moss. (Natural Order) Lycopodiaceae.

Where Found. A powder triturated from the spores of the Lycopodium pollen.

Preparations. Triturations from the pure pollen.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the sympathetic nervous system, upon the mucous membranes, liver, circulatory and sympathetic tracts, producing excessive lassitude, general lack of tone, debility, flatulency and urinary disturbances.

Characteristics. Suitable to persons, keen intellectually with weak, hysterical organisms, predisposed to lung and liver affections; extremes of age, children and old people. Ailments from fright, anger, vexation; very irritable, cannot endure opposition.

Child cries all day, sleeps all night. Complexion pale,

old looking, thickened, wrinkled skin, acne, freckles, brown spots. *All complaints are aggravated from four to eight p. m. Symptoms right sided or extend from right to left.*

Gastric affections with excessive flatulence, *hunger, but a little satisfies,* or if appetite is appeased, *constant sensation of fulness; a few mouthfuls fill to the throat.* Excessive fermentation, especially of the abdomen.

Constipation with ineffectual urging, protrusion of rectum during stool, hemorrhoids; uric and lithic acid conditions, with straining to pass water; renal colic, right side. Pain in the back relieved after urinating, red sand (uric acid) in the urine. Child cries before urinating.

Throat affections, fauces brownish red, *deposit spreading from right to left, with aggravation after sleep,* but from cold drinks. Some cases of right sided pneumonia, where resolution is delayed. Rattling of mucus, hollow cough, extreme exhaustion, pulse weak, intermittent; *fanning of the alae nasi.* Flatulency, distension, not relieved by eructations. Desire for sweets, but things taste sour.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Dyspepsia, constipation, hemorrhoids, pneumonia, diphtheria, tonsillitis, nephritis, gravel, gallstones, leucorrhea, flatulency, caries, glandular swellings, mercurial ulcers, catarrh, otorrhea, eczema, acne, ophthalmia.

RELATIONS. Compare: Aloe., Ant. c., Bry., Nat. m., Nux v.

Complementary: Graph., Iod.

Follows: Cal. c., Carbo v., Lach., Sul.

Worse: Right side, or right to left, 4 to 8 p. m., from above downwards, warm applications.

Better: Motion, after midnight, from warm food and drink, getting cold, being uncovered.

ANTIDOTES: Caust., Graph., Puls.

ANTIDOTE TO: Mercury.

ACTION. Profound.

MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA

PHOSPHATE OF MAGNESIA. $MgHPO_4\ 7\ (H_2O)$.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Made by mixing Phosphate of Soda with Sulphate of Magnesia.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations of the pure salt.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. One of the Tissue Remedies. (A natural constituent of muscle, nerve, bone, brain and teeth.) Molecular disturbances produce cramps, darting, spasmodic, boring, lightning-like pains, accompanied by constriction; change location rapidly, are relieved by warmth and firm pressure.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to thin, emaciated persons, highly nervous, dark complexion. Affections of the right side of the body; nervous structures. *Pains come and go quickly, are sharp, darting, intermittent, paroxysmal,* almost unbearable, with constriction. Ailments of dentition, neuralgia, colic, gastralgia, with characteristic pains. Dysmenorrhea, menses early, flow dark, stringy, pains worse before, better after the flow begins; *relief from heat, bending double, firm pressure.* Flatulent colic, forcing the patient to bend double with *relief from firm pressure, rubbing and heat.* Cramps during pregnancy, convulsions of the extremities, writer's cramp, musician's cramp, paralysis agitans.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Spasmodic affections, such as cramps, spasm of the glottis, tetanus, writer's and musician's cramp, etc.; convulsions, occupational neuroses; dysmenorrhea, gastralgia.

RELATIONS. Compare: Ars., Bell., Caul., Cham., Col., Diosc., Kali phos., Lyc., Puls.; Cham. is its vegetable analogue.

Worse: Cold air, drafts, cold wind, bathing or washing motion, touch, right side.

Better: Heat, or warmth, bending double, pressure, friction, rubbing.

ANTIDOTES: Bell., Gels., Lach.

ACTION. Brief; should be repeated till effects are apparent.

MERCURIUS IODATUS RUBER

BINIODIDE OF MERCURY. Hg I2.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Formed by the Mixture of Mercuric Chloride and Potassium Iodide.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations of the pure salt.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Through the sympathetic nervous system, acts upon glandular structures and mucous membranes of the throat, especially resembling in its action the Iodine element.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Adapted to throat conditions, such as diphtheria, particularly of the left side, painful swelling of the tonsils and submaxillary glands; solids or liquids painful on swallowing, ulcers and membrane on the fauces.* Diphtheritic patches, where exudate is slight, easily detached. Much tenacious mucus in the throat and posterior nares, with elongated uvula. *Glandular swelling, with soreness on the left side, salivation, tongue coated yellow, worse empty swallowing,* diphtheria; inflamed glands (gonorrheal or syphilitic). Old cases of spyhilis, where much Mercury has been taken; persons of lax fibre, scrofulous diathesis.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Diphtheria, tonsillitis, syphilis; glandular and lymphatic swellings; elongated uvula, bronchial catarrh, pustular skin affections, tuberculous pharyngitis, tuberculous adenitis, adenoid growths.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bell., Iod., Kali bich., Lach., Merc. i.f., Merc. v.

Compatible after: Bell, in scarlatina.

ANTIDOTES: Vide Mercury and Iodine.

ACTION. Deep.

MERCURIUS CORRISIVUS

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. HgCl 2.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. This salt, the Bichloride or Corrosive Chloride of Mercury is prepared by subliming a dried mixture of Mercuric Sulphate and Sodium Chloride.

PREPARATIONS. Chiefly triturations of the pure salt.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. A powerful irritant to all mucous membranes, producing corrosion, ulceration, marked tendency to sloughing. Acts through the sympathetic system. *Chief symptoms are violent tenesmus of the urinary and intestinal tracts.*

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to syphilitic diseases, sloughing, dysenteric attacks, nephritis. *Excessive tenesmus of the bowels and rectum, passage of but scanty, slimy, stools, very offensive,* consisting of shreds of mucous membrane, with terrible griping pains. *Tenesmus of both bladder and rectum,* intense burning in the urethra, urine scanty or suppressed, in drops with great straining, albuminous; brick dust sediment, second stage of gonorrhea, where discharge is greenish, with great burning and tenesmus, aggravation at night. Catarrhal inflammation of the eyes, conjunctivitis; lids edematous, red, excoriated, severe burning, soreness of the eye, corneal ulcers.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Ophthalmia, syphilitic, gonorrheal, scrofulous; or ophthalmia neonatorum; iritis, retinitis, coryza, ptyalism, aphthous stomatitis, dysentery, ileocolotis, cystitis, gonorrhea, acute or chronic nephritis, syphilitic buboes, influenza, glandular swellings, dropsy, elongated uvula, diphtheria.

RELATIONS. Compare: Ars., Canth., Caust., Hep., Kali bich., Lach., Nat m., Phyt.

Worse: Evening, at night, acids, open air, fat food.

Better: After breakfast, at rest.

Antidotes: Albumen in some form, as whites of eggs, Hepar., Nitric acid, Silica.

Action. Deep.

MERCURIUS IODATUS FLAVUS

Protoiodide of Mercury. HgI

Chemical Composition. The yellow Iodide, prepared from Mercury and Iodine by trituration.

Preparations. Chiefly triturations of the pure salt.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the sympathetic system, especially upon the throat (right side), mucous membranes, glands of the submaxillary, mammary, and inguinal region; syphilitic symptoms.

Characteristics. *Adapted to diphtheritic affections, worse on the right side,* with enlargement of the cervical and parotid glands. Fine red eruptions on the roof of the mouth; mucous patches.

Homœopathic Uses. Syphilis, glandular swellings and indurations; diphtheria, tonsilitis, chronic pharyngitis; secondary stage of syphilis, buboes, etc.; mammary tumors.

Relations. Compare: Bell., Kali bich., Lach., Lyc., Merc. v., Phyt., Sul.

Worse: Evening, at night, passive motion, rest.
Better: During the day, open air, active motion.

Antidotes: Vide Mercury and Iodine.

Action. Probably lasts a long time.

MERCURIUS VIVUS

Metallic Mercury. Hg.

Chemical Composition. The element Mercury,

Quicksilver, a liquid, volatile metal found as a sulphid, Cinnibar, or in pure state.

Preparations. Used in homœopathic practice under the name of Merc. vivus, or Merc. sol. (Mercurius solubilis); the soluble Mercury of Hahnemann, prepared in triturations and dilutions. Other preparations are Merc. corr (Corrosive Sublimate), Merc. dulcis (Calomel), Merc. bin. (Red Iodide), Merc. cyan. (Cyanide of Mercury), Merc. prot. (Yellow Iodide), Cinnabaris (Sulfid of Mercury), Merc. sol. (The Black Oxide of Hg.), and Merc. vivus, (Quicksilver, the metal).

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the sympathetic system upon every tissue in the body, producing rapid degeneration of nervous, vascular, glandular and osseous structures. The changes it produces are hyperemia, congestion, inflammation, swelling, infiltration, ulceration, suppuration and hyperplasia.

Destructive processes are ostitis, osteoporosis, osteomalacia, caries and necrosis. *Its pains are ulcerative, boring, throbbing, worse at night and in damp, stormy weather.*

Characteristics. Adapted to light haired, lax fibred persons. *All complaints are worse at night after perspiring, during stormy, rough weather.* Trembling and weakness on slight exertion; catarrhal conditions with acridity of discharges, sneezing, greenish fetid discharges. Pains throbbing, pulsating, with characteristic aggravations. Toothache with decay of crowns.

Tongue large, flabby, showing the imprint of the teeth. Saliva, tenacious, fetid, metallic taste with intense thirst. Glandular swellings, as mumps, tonsillitis, abscesses with above modalities. *Throat conditions worse right side;* constant inclination to swallow, flabby tongue, chilliness with red face, thirst.

Intestinal peristalsis increased, with great tensemus, much straining at stool or after stool, which may contain mucus, blood or pus, thirst, weakness and chilliness;

all intestinal complaints, particularly dysentery, enteritis, ileocolitis, etc. Urinary affections; urine containing blood, epithelial elements, albumin; tenesmus of the bladder. Suppurative states, with boring, throbbing pains, great sensitiveness to touch. Ulcerations, of the mucous membranes of the mouth, gum, cheeks, throat, etc., with salivation. Syphilis. Excessive perspiration without relief, leading to an increase of suffering. Superficial ulcerations with ill-defined margins.

In general, complaints are right sided. Great sensitiveness to cold. Trembling and paralysis, with debility; paralysis agitans.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Syphilis, scrofula, catarrhal affections, chronic rheumatism, paralysis, dropsy, skin diseases; diarrhea, dysentery, diphtheria, tonsillitis, jaundice, convulsions, glandular indurations and enlargements; caries, necrosis, ostitis, etc.; chronic nephritis, periostitis, gonorrhea.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bell., Cal c., Cinnab., Kali i., Kali m., Iod., Phos., Sul.

After: Bell. Hep., Lach., Sul. Not before; or after Silica.

Worse: At night, wet damp weather, lying on right side, perspiring, warm room, or getting warm in bed, during and after stool.

Better: Rest, work, and after breakfast.

ANTIDOTES: Hepar, Lach., Nitric acid., Sul., Tannic acid and Albumen.

ACTION. Very deep; should not be given very often.

NATRUM MURIATICUM

CHLORIDE OF SODIUM. NaCl.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Found in nature as rock salt, in sea water. A Tissue Salt, but proven by Hahnemann long before proposed by Schuessler as one of the Twelve Tissue Remedies.

PREPARATIONS. Dilutions from 1/9 parts Sodium Chloride and distilled water, and triturations of the pure salt.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. (Present in every part of the body, regulates the degree of moisture in the tissues.) Acts through the sympathetic nervous system, upon the lymphatic, salivary and urinary secretions, upon the mucous membranes and internal organs, producing excoriating discharges, depressed functional activity, constipation, skin diseases and debility, anemia and scurvy.

CHARACTERISTICS. General depression, weakness and debility; anemia and cachectic states, in persons suffering from loss of fluids, chronic malaria, emaciation of the neck of children during summer (marasmus). Sad weeping mood, consolation aggravates; children irritable, cross; *anemic headaches, of school girls, from sunrise to sunset; left side, throbbing and beating* as of *"a thousand little hammers, beating on the brain,"* during fever; relieved by perspiration. Pain begins with a blur before the eyes, dazzling from eye strain, tears stream over the face. Hay fever, with sensation of squirming in the nostrils. Sensation of a hair on the tongue. Mapped tongue, red in color, heavy speech, chorea in backward children.

Constipation, stools crumble on being expelled. *Urine involuntary on walking, coughing, laughing;* cutting pain after micturition; has to wait a long time if others are present. Falling of the hair on being touched, especially in nursing women. Eczema, margins of the hair, bends of the joints. Pressing downwards toward the pelvis, as if everything would protrude. Palpitation with weak, faint feeling. *Skin affections from eating too much salt, as eczema, salt rheum, hangnails, ulceration of the corners of the mouth, herpetic eruptions, "cold sores."*

Dreams of robbers. Intermittents, paroxysms, coming on at 10 a. m. Maltreated cases or abuse of Quinine. Convulsions of children with headache. Excessive backache relieved by lying on something hard. Crusty,

dry, eruptions. Psoriasis; *bad effects of salt, excessive craving for salt, with intense thirst.*

HOMŒOPATHIC. USES. Melancholia, hypochondriasis, ophthalmia, eczema, hay fever, constipation, urticaria, catarrh, emaciation, anemia, marasmus, scrobutus, amenorrhea, urticaria, malarial poisoning, abuse of Quinine, malnutrition, dropsy, chronic heart disease, chronic headaches, cold sores, warts, psoriasis.

RELATIONS. Compare: Caust., Graph., Hep., Kali p., Puls.

Complementary to: Apis; "Chronic" of Ignatia.

Worse: 10 to 11 a. m., at the seashore, and from sea air, heat of the sun, or stove, mental exertion, lying down, thunder storm, abuse of Quinine.

Better: Open air, open room, sitting up, lying on the right side, pressure, rubbing.

ANTIDOTES: Ars., Camph., Spir. nitr. dulc.

ANTIDOTE TO: Silver Nitrate locally.

ACTION. Long continued.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM

SULPHATE OF SODA. $Na_2SO_4, 10H_2O$.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Glauber's Salt (Sodium Sulphate) occurs naturally in saline springs; prepared by adding Sulphuric Acid to common salt.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations of the pure salt.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. A Tissue Remedy. Acts through the sympathetic nervous system upon the gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidneys and skin. *Corresponds to the sycotic dyscrasia. Symptoms worse in dampness or wet weather.*

CHARACTERISTICS. *Adapted to affections from living in damp atmosphere, damp places, basements;* persons

who are susceptible to change of weather, from dry to wet. *Cannot endure sea air. Sycotic and hydrogenoid states.* Mental depression, music disagrees; mental effects from injuries to the head, effects of blows, falls, etc. *Early morning diarrhea, must hurry to the closet; sudden urging, much flatus, rumbling before stool; on first rising in the morning, or first standing on the feet.*

Gonorrhea, chronic or suppressed. Skin eruptions return every spring; humid asthma, from every change in the weather. Sycotic pneumonia, lower lobe of the left lung, great soreness of the chest during cough; has to sit up in bed and hold the chest. Spinal meningitis, head drawn back, mental irritability and delirium, opisthotonos. Eye troubles; granular lids. Nosebleed during the menses. Toothache bettter by cold water, cold air. Tendency to warts, burning of the soles, edema of the feet, itching between the toes.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Sycosis, sycotic pneumonia, gonorrhea, suppressed or latent; warts, biliousness, chronic diarrhea, tabes mesenterica, spinal meningitis, eczema, ophthalmia, granular lids.

RELATIONS. Compare: Aloe., Bry., Coff., Graph., Lyc., Nat. m., Puls., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

Compatible: After Ferr. p., Nat. m. Followed by: Ars.

Worse: Damp atmosphere, damp weather, rest, lying, especially on the left side.

Better: Change of position, sitting up, open air.

ACTION. Long continued.

NUX VOMICA

POISON NUT. (NATURAL ORDER) LOGANIACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Seed of the Strychnos Nux Vomica, a large tree found in the East Indies.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Chiefly Strychnia and Brucin.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the seeds of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the central nervous system, producing *extreme irritability of the nervous system, all of its complaints being spasmodic.*

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to thin, irritable persons with dark hair and the nervobilious temperament. By disposition, quarrelsome, spiteful, malicious. *Indicated if the symptoms correspond, after drugging, coffee, stimulants, tobacco, highly spiced foods, long continued mental exertion. Frequently indicated in cases that have taken drugs, bitters, mixtures, pills, etc.* Hypochrondriasis; persons of literary or studious habits. Suffering from lack of physical exercise, with sluggish, physiological functions, oversensitiveness nervously.

Sensitive to noise, light, odors, music, very irritable, easily offended. All complaints worse in the morning; wakes early, lies awake for a time, falls asleep and rewakens, exhausted, more tired than ever. *Bad taste in the mouth in the morning, after late suppers; very sleepy after dinner.* Fulness and weight in the stomach region coming on about one and one-half hours after eating; must loosen the clothing. Eructations, nausea; *constipated with frequent ineffectual urging to stool.* Alternate diarrhea and constipation. Nausea with sense of great relief if he could only vomit. Repugnance to the cold air, chilly on slightest motion, burning hot face and body. Menstrual difficulties, too early, profuse menses, lasting too long; irregular, with backache and constipation. Spasmodic labor pains, with nausea, irritability; tenesmus of the bladder and rectum. Backache, lumbago, must sit up to turn in bed. Vertigo in the open air, from stomach disorders. Snuffles in children; *fluent coryza by day stopped at night.* Pains tingling, sticking, worse on motion, contact. Convulsions with consciousness. Easy fainting.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Drugging, dosing, etc.; ill-effects of sedentary habits; periodic and intermittent complaints; gastritis, flatulent colic, indigestion, diarrhea, dysentery, constipation, hemorrhoids, rheumatism, gout, convulsions, paralysis.

Relations. Compare: Aloe., Bry., Graph., Hydr., Kali c.
Complementary: Sulph. Follows well: Ars., Ipec., Phos., Sep., Sul.
Followed by: Bry., Puls., Sul.

Worse: Morning (4 a. m.); mental exertion, after eating, touch, spices, noise, light, narcotics, stimulants, dry weather, cold air, uncovering.
Better: After a nap if not interrupted, evening, at rest, damp wet weather, lying down, strong pressure.

Antidotes: Cham., Coff., Ign., Puls., Tannic acid., Wine.

Action. Generally deep.

OPIUM

Poppy. (Natural Order) Papaveraceae.

Where Found. There are six varieties, the Black Smyrna being used in medicine.

Active Principles. Chief alkaloids, Morphine, Codeine, etc.

Preparations. Tincture of 1/10 drug strength, from the ripe capsules of the Black Smyrna variety, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the cerebro-spinal system, producing anesthesia, congestion, coma, asphyxia, contracted pupils, lessened secretions, mental apathy, blunted moral sense; produces malnutrition, delays hunger in wasting diseases.

Characteristics. Adapted to diseases of children, old people, persons of light hair, lax muscles, lack of bodily irritability, *lack of susceptibility to well chosen remedies.* Partial paralysis; ailments from fright, bad

news, excessive stupor; spasmodic affections of children, screaming before or during spasms. *Delirious, red puffy face, stertorous breathing, unconscious, half closed eyes, pale or cyanotic, comatose.*

Delirium tremens, red bloated face with hot sweat. Sleeplessness, with acuteness of hearing, sleepy but cannot sleep.

Obstinate constipation from impacted faeces. Stools hard, round, black balls, from inactivity of the rectum. Diarrhea of children, involuntary stools with stupor. Retention of the urine, with full bladder; reverse peristalsis, stercoraceous vomiting, from intestinal obstruction. Apoplexy, stertorous breathing, slow respiration (Cheyne-Stokes), and pulse. Tetanic rigidity of the body. Renal colic, intense pain and cold sweat, scanty urine.

Retrocession of eruptions, impending paralysis of the brain. Puerperal convulsions, purple face, coma, stertorous breathing, unconsciousness between the paroxysms.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Ailments from fright; lead poisoning, lead colic, delirium tremens, apoplexy, dyspnea, cerebral and other paralyses, convulsions, spasms, epilepsy, constipation, diarrhea, typhoid with delirium, dry cough.

RELATIONS. Compare: Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Dig., Gels., Hyos., Lyc., Plumb., Rhus., Ver. a., Zinc.

Worse: During and after sleep, perspiring, warmth, stimulants, anxiety, fear, alcoholism.

Better: From cold, constant walking, day and evening.

ANTIDOTES: Bell., Coffee, Ipec., Nux v., Zinc.

To poisonous doses: Artificial respiration; ammonia, atropin and potassium permanganate.

ANTIDOTE TO: Bell., Dig., Lach., Nux v., Strych., Tart emet.

ACTION. Moderately long.

PHOSPHORUS

THE ELEMENT. P.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. A nonmetallic element, prepared from an impure calcium Phosphate found in West Indian Guano.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture containing 1/673 drug strength (saturated solution in alcohol), and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts upon the sympathetic system, producing debility, congestions, inflammations, fatty metamorphosis and degeneration. Its effects are particularly upon the lungs, bronchi, liver, and nervous system.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to the sanguine temperament, persons of fair skin, sensitive disposition, quick perception. Especially young persons who grow too rapidly, stoop, suffer from anemia, chlorosis, also elderly people, with chronic diarrhea.

Oversensitiveness of the nervous system, restless, fidgety, cannot sit or stand still. Mental depression. *Burning in every part, chest, spine, palms.*

"Small wounds bleed much." Hemorrhagic tendency, weakness, from loss of fluids, results of deep-seated diseases of various organs. Puffy eyelids, blue rings beneath the eyes; swelling around the eyes. *Desire for cold drinks or cold food, but vomiting as soon as anything gets warm in the stomach.*

Constipation, feces long, tough, dry, passed with great straining. Diarrhea, as soon as anything enters the rectum (of old people). Stools profuse, passing away like water.

Respiratory affections, hoarseness. Short, dry oppressive cough with sensation of a load on the chest. Aphonia, worse toward night. Soreness of the chest on coughing, with blood streaked (rusty) sputum. *Cough worse from change of air, inspiration, coming into a warm room, talking, laughing, lying on the left*

side. Pneumonic conditions, with cough symptoms as above; *circumscribed redness of the cheeks,* when the disease is spreading. Menses too early and scanty, but last too long, leucorrhea instead of the menses. Aversion to mental or physical exercise, stupor (in typhoid), low muttering delirium. Brain fag with vertigo. Icterus, cirrhosis of the liver and fatty degeneration. Tuberculous manifestations in stoop shouldered subjects.

Homœopathic Uses. Respiratory diseases, pneumonia, bronchitis, laryngitis, amenorrhea, leucorrhea, chlorosis, anemia, aphonia, asthma, pleurisy, hemoptysis, phthisis, typhoid, caries and necrosis of the spine, lower jaw; rheumatic and arthritic affections, cirrhosis of the liver, jaundice, nephritis, chronic diarrhea, gastritis, acute yellow atrophy, apoplexy, epilepsy, cerebral anemia.

Relations. Compare: Bry., Cal. c., China, Ferr. p., Lyc., Nat. s., Sep., Sul.

Complementary: Ars., Cepa. Incompatible: Causticum.

Worse: Evening, lying on the left or painful side, thunderstorm, change of air or weather, any use of the voice.

Better: In the dark, lying on the right side, cold food and drink, until it gets warm in the stomach, during rest and after sleep.

Antidotes: Arn., Camph., Chel., Nux v., Sul., Oil of Turpentine (chemical antidote).

Antidote to: Nausea and vomiting of Chloroform anesthesia.

Action. Deep and of long duration.

PHOSPHORIC ACID

Acid Phosphoric. H_3PO_4.

Chemical Composition. Prepared by boiling Phosphorus with dilute Nitric Acid and evaporating to a ropy constituency; also prepared from bones.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture containing 1/10 drug strength; and dilutions; 2x and higher with distilled water, to be freshly prepared.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the nervous system, upon the blood, nerves, bones and skin, producing great prostration, fatigue, tissue and bony charges.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Bad effects of loss of animal fluids, in persons weakened by excesses; hemorrhages; nerve strain, or continued mental emotions. Brain fag, apathy, prostrated and stupefied with grief.* Ailments from grief, sorrow, homesickness; sleepy, disposed to weep; mild, yielding disposition. Muttering delirium, answers slowly, but correctly, then drops into stupor. Debilitating diarrhea of yellow color; from fear. Urine jelly-like, milky, profuse at night, forming a white cloud (phosphates), profuse, diabetic. Headaches from long continued grief, from the occiput extending forward. Chest weak from talking, loss of vital fluids, too rapid growth and depressing emotions.

Bone affections of scrofulous, syphilitic, sycotic and mercurial origin; necrosis, trembling gait. Headaches of school girls.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Bad effects of grief, loss of vital fluids, nostalgia, hysteria, hypochondriasis, typhoid, dyspepsia, leucorrhea, diabetes, metritis, dysmenorrhea, periostitis, caries, necrosis, necrosis of stump after amputation.

RELATIONS. Compare: Dulc., Lyc., Phos., Sep., Sil. Compatible: Cinch., Follows: Nux v.

Worse: Mental affections, grief, loss of fluids, talking, exertion, sexual abuses, from food, and dry cold weather.
Better: Warmth, motion, wet weather.

ANTIDOTES: Camph., Coffee.

ACTION. Moderately long.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA

POKE ROOT. (NATURAL ORDER) PHYTOLACCACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Indigenous to North America and all parts of the United States.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Phytolaccin chiefly.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strengths and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the cerebro-spinal system upon glandular structures, producing deep-seated affections; upon serofibrinous membranes.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to rheumatic, syphilitic dyscrasias or diseases of the fibrous or periosteal tissues. Suitable to great prostration, emaciation, chlorosis, loss of fat. *Stands midway between Rhus tox. and Bryonia, in affections of fibrous and serous tissues.* Rheumatism and neuralgia, diphtheria, gonorrhea, syphilis, and abuse of Mercury. *Pains shift rapidly, like electric shocks, worse at night, from motion, yet the patient must move to get relief;* headache and backache. Vertigo on rising. Desire to press the gums together in dentition. Sore throat, dark in color, dropsical uvula, diphtheria; pains extend from the throat to the ears on swallowing, burning as from coal of fire, dryness and difficult swallowing; sensation as of a lump in the throat. Ash colored membrane, cannot drink hot fluids, worse on the right side. Glandular swellings, during and after diphtheria, chronic induration of the mammary glands, tendency to caking of the breasts; pain goes all over the body when the child nurses; mammary abscess, sore nipples. Hastens suppuration. *Rheumatic and neuralgic conditions; feels sore all over,* sciatica and neuralgia, worse in damp, wet weather; stiffness of the joints, swollen, hard and shining.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Syphilis, rheumatism, diph-

theria, periostitis, neuralgia, sciatica, hemorrhoids, tinea capitis, breast tumors, mammary abscess, sore nipples, eczema, squamous eruptions, neuralgia, secondary and tertiary syphilis.

Relations. Compare: Bry., Kali iod., Merc., Rhus t., Sang.

Worse: When it rains, exposure to damp, cold weather, at night, pressure, from motion.
Better: Lying down, during the day, warm dry weather.

Antidotes: Camph., Coff. Analogue; Kali iod.

Action. Rather extended.

PLUMBUM METALLICUM

Metallic Lead. Pb.

Chemical Composition. Occurs in nature chiefly as the Sulfid (PbS).

Preparations. Triturations of the pure metal obtained by galvanic reduction and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. *Acts upon the nervous system, producing irritation, hyperesthesia, paralysis, tremors, characteristic colic with retracted abdomen and obstinate constipation.*

Characteristics. Adapted to conditions of rapid emaciation, general or partial paralysis, extreme anemia, muscular atrophies, and spinal sclerosis. Weakness of the memory, lassitude, cachexia. Blue or "lead line" on the gums, which are swollen, with fetid breath.

Crampy, colicky pains, sensation as if abdominal walls were drawn inward to the spine. Constipation, stools hard, lumps, blackish, with urging, terrible pain and spasms of the anus, paralysis from atony. Intussusception, with colic and fecal vomiting; strangulated hernia. Chronic nephritis, *Bright's disease, colicky pains, re-*

tracted abdomen, obstinate bowels, emaciation, albuminuria, and contracted kidney.

Spasmodic affections, clonic spasms, from cerebral sclerosis or tumor. Epilepsy or epileptiform convulsions. Wrist drop, cramp in the calves, loss of patella reflexes, yellow, dark brown skin, "liver spots" during the climacteric; jaundice of the eyes, skin and urine yellow. Indurations of glands (mammary), glaucoma and retinitis from spinal sclerosis.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Constipation, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, convulsions, epilepsy, phthisis, jaundice, chronic Bright's disease, hysteria, spinal sclerosis (locomotor ataxia), meningitis, liver spots, indurated mammary glands, progressive muscular atrophy, wrist drop, laryngeal and ocular paralyses.

RELATIONS. Compare: Alum., Chel., Op., Pod., Sil., Ver. a.

Compatible: Ars., Bell., Lyc., Phos., Sil., Sul.

Worse: At night, motion, lying in bed, drinking.

Better: Rubbing, hard pressure, physical exertion.

ANTIDOTES: Alum., Kali iod., Petrol., Strych., Zinc.

ACTION. Long.

PODOPHYLLUM

THORN APPLE. (NATURAL ORDER) BERBERIDACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. The May Apple or Mandrake is a plant growing in North America, in shady woods.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Chiefly Podophyllin.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture from the fresh root of 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations; triturations of Podophyllin.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the ganglia of the mucous and muscular coats of the intestines; also upon the liver and salivary glands. Marked symptoms are vertigo, obscured vision, articular pains.

Characteristics. *Early morning diarrhea, stools watery, meal-like sediment,* greenish and undigested. Severe colic and prolapsus ani, worse in hot weather, diarrhea of children, cholera infantum, troubles during dentition. Prolapsus recti, uteri, subinvolution. *Rumbling in the bowels, sinking and weakness after stool;* constipation, dry, clay colored stools, jaundice and hepatic torpor. Stools (*diarrhea*) *profuse, draining the patient, after eating and drinking.* Suppression of the menses in girls with constipation. Pain and numbness in the region of the right ovary, running down the thigh, affects the right side, liver, throat, ovary and hypochondrium.

Homœopathic Uses. Bilious conditions, hepatic torpor, gall stones, icterus, diarrhea, cholera infantum, prolapsus recti, lead colic, vertigo, hydrocephaloid, painful dentition, amenorrhea.

Relations. Compare: Aesc., Aloe., Collins., Nat. s., Nux. v., Sul.

Worse: Early morning (2 to 4 a. m.), in hot weather, during dentition, from cold.

Better: In the evening, through the day, external warmth.

Antidotes: Colocynth and Nux.

Antidote to: Bad effects of Mercury.

Action. Generally long.

PULSATILLA

Anemone. (Natural Order) Ranunculaceae.

Where Found. Commonly called the Wind Flower, native to Central and Northern Europe (not the American variety).

Active Principles. Anemonin.

Preparations. Tinctures from the fresh plant of 1/6 and 1/10 drug strengths and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the cerebro spinal nervous system upon the mucous membranes, female sexual organs, serous surfaces, circulation and synovial and arthritic structures. Causes wandering pains and changeable symptoms.

Characteristics. *Adapted to persons of the phlegmatic temperament, sandy hair, blue eyes, pale face, mild, timid disposition;* diseases of women and children of mild, affectionate nature, who weep easily. Tendency to obesity, with scanty and protracted or suppressed menses. *Mucous secretions, thick, bland, yellowish-green in color. Great changeableness of symptoms. Pains erratic, jumping quickly from place to place, with chilliness, aggravated on first motion.*

Thirstlessness with nearly all complaints. Digestive disturbances from indulgence in rich food, as pastry, cake, especially fatty food. *Dryness of the mouth without thirst,* bad taste in the mouth in the morning; *"all gone" feeling in the stomach, especially in tea drinkers. Menstrual derangements at puberty, menses suppressed from getting the feet wet, late in appearing, scanty, slimy, painful; flow irregular, intermitting, with chilliness worse during the day time.*

Amenorrhea, at puberty, late first menses. Threatened abortion; flow ceases, then returns; pains spasmodic, with fainting and exhaustion. Styes on the upper eyelid, after fatty food. Toothache relieved by holding cold water in the mouth, and from cold food, worse warmth. Chilliness in a warm room, all complaints better in the open air.

Homeopathic Uses. Catarrhal affections, rheumatic and arthritic complaints; amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, chlorosis, leucorrhea, after-pains, suppressed lochia, milk leg, suppressed milk, swollen breasts, uterine complaints, hysteria, melancholia, neuralgia, ophthalmia, otorrhea,

dyspepsia, diarrhea, dysentery, intermittent fever, measles, bronchitis, cystitis, urticaria.

Relations. Compare: Ant. c., Caul., Hydr., Kali. bich., Kali m., Nux v., Sul.

Complementary: Kali m., Lyc.; Silica is its "chronic."

Worse: Close room, at twilight, beginning to move, lying on the left or painless side, rich or fatty food, warmth or heat.

Better: Open air, lying on the painful side, cool compress or uncovering, eating or drinking cold things.

Antidotes: Bell., Coff., Cham., Nux v.

Action. Long, but sometimes needs frequent repetition.

RHEUM

Rhubarb. (Natural Order) Polygonaceæ.

Where Found. Native to Middle and Northern Asia, root comes from Russia.

Active Principles. Possesses astringent properties.

Preparations. Tinctures from the root of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Through the sympathetic ganglia, in the mucous coats of the intestines, it acts upon the intestinal tract, causing diarrhea and increased biliary secretions.

Characteristics. Troubles of children during dentition, such as summer diarrhea, colic, etc. Child is impatient, dislikes things which are offered; screaming and tossing all night, with pale face and *sour odor of the whole body, even after washing.* Sweat of the scalp, during sleep and when awake, head constantly wet. Colic from uncovering the extremities, worse straining and

not relieved by stool. Cholera infantum, frequent sour stools of pea green color, very acrid, *much colic and extremely sour odor.* Catarrh of the duodenum, bile ducts and small intestines, with jaundice, clay colored stools.

Homœopathic Uses. Difficult dentition, diarrhea of children, pregnant women; jaundice and biliary affections, cholera infantum.

Relations. Compare: Cham., Col., Merc., Nux v., Puls.

Action. Generally brief.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON

Poison Oak. (Natural Order) Anacardiaceæ

Where Found. Indigenous to North America, growing along fences, stone walls. Rhus radicans is the poison ivy, Rhus venenata is the poison or swamp sumach.

Active Principles. Chiefly Toxicodendric Acid.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/8 and 1/10 drug strength from the fresh leaves, and attenuations.

Pathogenitic Action. Acts through the cerebrospinal centers upon the mucous membranes, serofibrinous tissues, producing everywhere its peculiar and characteristic effects.

Characteristics. Indicated in the rheumatic diathesis; ill effects from overstraining of the muscles, overstretching of the limbs, excessive summer bathing, getting wet while overheated. *Pains as if sprained or torn, aggravated after midnight, wet rainy weather. Soreness to touch, marked stiffness from continued motion.* Great restlessness, anxiety and apprehension, *must change position constantly to obtain relief; sore bruised feeling all over.* Affections of the small of the back, lumbar and sacral regions. *Stiffness on rising from a seat.* Dreams of great exertion, rowing, swimming, walking, running;

of his daily occupation. *Tongue has a triangular red tip,* dry, sore, cracked, great thirst. Diarrhea during typhoid, stools involuntary with exhaustion and restlessness. Stupor, cloudy sensorium, delirium, falls asleep while answering.

Erysipelas, great swelling and redness of the face, extending from left to right. Paralytic affections resulting from getting wet, from lying on damp ground. Cough when any part of the body becomes cold. Paresis.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Rheumatic and paralytic affections; dropsy, sciatica, lumbago, typhoid, pneumonia, erysipelas, vesicular, pustular and herpetic eruptions; eczema, paralysis, ophthalmia, sprains, bruises, etc.

RELATIONS. Compare: Arn., Ars., Bell., Hyos., Lach., Nat. s., Rhod., Sul.

Complementary to: Bry., Inimical to: Apis.

Worse: Before a storm, cold, wet, rainy weather, after midnight, from getting wet while perspiring, during rest, lying on the back or the right side.

Better: Warm, dry weather, wrapping up, heat, change of posture, rubbing, after continued motion.

ANTIDOTES: Anac., Bry., Crot. t., Graph., (Rhus very high) and Grindelia robusta.

ACTION. Generally extended.

RUMEX CRISPUS

YELLOW DOCK. (NATURAL ORDER) POLYGONACEÆ.

WHERE FOUND. Introduced into this country from Europe, now grows widely.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Rumin.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/8 and 1/10 drug strength and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the sympathetic nervous system, upon the respiratory tract, alimentary canal and skin.

Characteristics. Adapted to scrofulous, tuberculous constitutions; extreme *sensitiveness to cold air, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, aggravated from evening air,* after exposure to cold; uncertain voice. Cough dry, incessant, tickling, fatiguing, worse from change *of air, or room, evening, after lying down, touching the throat pit, lying on the left side, laughing, talking, cold air, on increasing the volume of inspired air, toward morning when the air in the room becomes cold.* Rawness in the larynx, lump in the throat, hoarseness. Early morning diarrhea, stools painless, driving the patient out of bed. Sudden, offensive, worse from 5 to 8 a. m.

Itching of the skin, worse by cold, worse when undressing, exposure to cold air. Rawness behind the sternum, pain under the clavicle on clearing the throat.

Homœopathic Uses. Bronchitis, acute laryngitis, cough; chronic diarrhea; skin symptoms, urticaria, contagious porrigo, night cough of phthisis.

Relations. Compare: Bell., Caust., Hyos., Lach., Phos., Spong., Sul.

Worse: Cool air, lying down, using the voice, in the evening, left chest, damp, raw weather, early morning.

Better: During the day, after eating, cough from warm air, as covering up the head.

Antidotes: Bell., Camph., Hyos., Lach., Phos.

Action. Brief.

SABINA

Savin. (Natural Order) Coniferæ.

Where Found. Grows on dry mountains of Middle Europe and North America; cultivated in gardens.

Active Principles. A volatile oil.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, from the tops, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the cerebro-spinal nervous system, chiefly upon the female sexual organs, fibrous tissues, skin, producing congestions, inflammations, and warty growths.

Characteristics. Adapted to female disorders, tendency to *miscarriage at the third month. Drawing pain in the small of the back, from the sacrum to the pubes.* Ailments after abortion or premature labor. Uterine hemorrhages, flow partly clotted, pale red, partly dark, worse from the least motion, often relieved by walking; *pain from sacrum to the pubes.*

Menses too early, too profuse, too protracted, partly fluid, partly clotted, flow paroxysmal. Colicky pains from the back to the pubes. Intermenstrual discharge of blood.

Retained placenta, intense after pains. Metrorrhagia, during the climacteric; promotes the expulsion of mole or polypus. Fig warts, with violent itching, and burning. Susceptible to music which is intolerable. Bruised pains in the lower extremities.

Homœopathic Uses. Uterine and ovarian affections, menorrhagia, abortion, leucorrhea, metritis, chlorosis; rheumatic and arthritic affections; warty excrescences.

Relations. Compare: Bell., Ipec., Lil t., Puls., Sec., Sep.

Worse: Least motion, heat, warm room.
Better: In the open air, cold in general.

Antidote: Pulsatilla.

Action. Generally of moderate duration.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS

BLOODROOT. (NATURAL ORDER) PAPAVERACEÆ.

WHERE FOUND. Indigenous to North America, from Canada to Florida.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Chief alkaloid, Sanguinarina.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture from the root, of 1/10 drug strength, and triturations of Sanguinaria nitrate.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Through the cerebrospinal nervous system, chiefly upon the respiratory organs and gastrointestinal tract.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Adapted to periodic sick headaches. Pain begins in the occiput, ascends and settles over the right eye.* Periodical headache, returning at the climacteric with flushings, circumscribed red cheeks, aggravated by mental or physical exertion. Neuralgia of the face. *Rheumatism of the right arm and shoulder; deltoid muscle.* Cannot raise arm, worse at night. Cough, dry teasing, waking the patient at night; must sit up in bed and pass flatus, *circumscribed red cheeks, late in the afternoon, burning in the ears, palms or soles.* Bronchitis, or phthisis, acne with scanty menses. Asthma or the "rose cold," worse from odors. Laryngeal or nasal polypi, pneumonia, hemoptysis.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Coryza, croup, whooping cough, asthma, nasal polypi, pneumonia, hemoptysis, hydrothorax, climacteric troubles; jaundice, diarrhea, rheumatism of the deltoid; sick headache, dyspepsia, acute or chronic bronchitis; typhoid pneumonia.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bell., Chel., Ferr. m., Iris, Lach., Op., Rhus t.

Complementary: Ant. t. After: Bell., in scarlatina.

Worse: Sweets, right side, motion, jar touch, light and open air.
Better: When quiet, in the dark, sleep, acids.

ANTIDOTES: Amyl nit., Atropine, Op.

ANTIDOTE TO: Opium narcosis.

ACTION. May last a long time.

SECALE CORNUTUM

ERGOT OF RYE. THE FUNGUS.

WHERE FOUND. A fungoid growth on rye.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Chiefly Ergotin.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures from the fresh grain of 1/8 and 1/10 drug strengths and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the cerebro-spinal system upon the circulatory system, muscular fibres of the intestines, uterus, blood vessels, nervous system, producing formication, muscular cramp, purpura, gangrene, tonic arterial contraction with venous stasis.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Suitable to thin, scrawny women, or very old, feeble persons, pale, sunken countenance.* Copious hemorrhages of thin, black blood. Lax muscular tone, flabby muscles, *passive hemorrhages. Hemorrhagic diathesis, slightest wound bleeds much.* Tingling and formication in the limbs. Gangrene, dry, senile, intense burning pains, large ecchymotic blisters, beginning gangrene. *Burning in all parts, as if from sparks of fire, skin cold to the touch, yet cannot bear the least covering; icy cold extremities.* Collapse in cholera, abortion, *post partum flooding, hemorrhages during labor; cold surface, intolerance of coverings.*

Threatened abortion at the third month, menses irregular, copious, flooding, labor-like pains. Suppression of the menses in thin, exhausted women. Diarrhea, profuse, watery. Pulse rapid, small, contracted, intermittent.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Hemorrhages, uterine, abortion,

menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, irregular labor pains, suppressed lochia or menses; after-pains, retained placenta; convulsions, paralysis, gangrene, ulcers, cholera, spinal irritation.

RELATIONS. Compare: Ars., Camph., China, Colch., Ergotin, Plumb.

Complementary: Cinchona.

Worse: Heat, warm covering, at night, menses.

Better: Cold air, uncovering, rubbing, during the day.

ANTIDOTES: Camph., Op.

ACTION. Deep.

SEPIA

INK OF THE CUTTLE FISH.

WHERE FOUND. Inky juice secreted by the ink-bag to protect itself from its enemies, or to secure prey. Found in European seas.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, form the dry Sepia (used in the arts), and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces most markedly venous stasis, congestion of the portal system, and acts especially upon the female sexual organs, and liver, producing earthy, waxy complexion, yellowish skin, "liver spots." Acts through the sympathetic nervous system.

CHARACTERISTICS. Complaints of persons, of dark hair, rigid fibre, mild, easy disposition; to women during pregnancy, children who take cold easily from weather changes. *Troubles during pregnancy, yellow sallow skin,* leucophlegmatic constitution. *Sadness, weeping,* dread of being alone, with indifference to one's own family, anxiety with flushes of heat, coldness of the vertex with headache; worries over real or imaginary evils.

Tendency to easy fainting, after getting wet, extremes of temperature. Headaches during the menses, scanty flow, hysterical symptoms. Pain, worse from motion, jar, stooping, mental exertion. Constipation, during pregnancy, stools hard like balls. Emptiness, "all gone" sensation, in the stomach, relieved by eating. Crack in the lower lip, foul tongue, except during the menses. *Pressing downward toward the pelvis,* menses, irregular, early, late, scanty, profuse. Amenorrhea, menorrhagia, morning sickness of pregnancy.

Sickness at the sight or thought of food. Flushes of heat during the climacteric, drenching perspirations. Moth and liver spots; enuresis during first sleep, clay colored urinary sediment. Leucorrhea, *prolapsus uteri, with intense bearing down. "Yellow saddle across the nose,"* or across the upper part of the face. Herpes circinatus. Itching, followed by scratching; may change to burning, while scratching.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Diseases of females; amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, prolapsus, displacements, chlorosis, pregnancy, morning sickness; melancholy; tuberculosis, cough, whooping cough; enuresis, constipation; eczema, puritus vulvae, herpes circinatus; paralytic affections; cephalalgia, ophthalmia.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bell., Caul., Lil. t., Puls., Sil., Sul.

Complementary: Nat. m. Inimical: Lach., Puls.

Worse: Cold air, sultry weather, thunder storms, from washing, laundry work, fat greasy food, motion, pregnancy.

Better: Warmth of the bed, hot applications, violent exercise, pressure, warm, open air.

ANTIDOTES: Cal. c., Cinch., Merc., Nat. m., Sul.

ANTIDOTE TO: Vegetable acids, Acon., Ant. c., Ant. t., Rhus t.

ACTION. Long and deep.

SILICEA

SILICA. PURE FLINT SiO_2.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Properly called Silicic Oxide, formed by fusing Silica and Sodium Carbonate.

PREPARATIONS. Triturations and dilutions. Considered inert in general medicine.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. (A constituent of connective tissue cells, hair and nails.) One of the Tissue Remedies. Disturbances of Silica molecules result in swelling which disappear or break down into suppuration. Acts through the sympathetic system upon bony and fibrous structures, producing congestions, hypertrophy, catarrhal and nutritional changes; hastens suppuration.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to persons with sanguine, lymphatic temperament, the *hydrogenoid constitution, psoric or scrofulous disturbances, in children with large abdomens, weak ankles; much perspiration about the head,* open fontanelles and sutures, malnutrition; weakness and debility, faint hearted, and yielding; lack of grit mentally and physically.

Want of vital reaction and vital heat, chilly; ailments from suppressed foot sweats, exposing head to drafts, bad effects of vaccination, especially abscesses.

Chest complaints of stone cutters; *controls suppuration, matures abscesses when desired; otherwise lessens ulcerations or continuation of suppuration.*

Constipation, before and during the menses, *stool recedes when partially expelled, as if the rectum were paralyzed.* Fistulous openings, blood boils. Carbuncles, ulcers, painful, offensive, spongy edges, proud flesh, fissura ani, fistula lachrymalis; *unhealthy skin, every little injury suppurates.*

Offensive foot sweat, crippled nails, glandular suppurations, chilliness, very sensitive to cold, falling of the hair, caries of bones; fetid, catarrhal discharges. Disgust for meat; abscesses of the cornea, styes, iritis, swelling and stenosis of the lachrymal duct.

Homœopathic Uses. Suppuration of glands; abscesses, ulcers, felons, boils, carbuncles, caries, cancer; scrofulosis, psoric or rachitic affections; malnutrition, marasmus, dropsy, emaciation, caries, and necrosis; Pott's disease, hip joint disease; eczema, herpes; asthma; styes, keratosis; leucorrhea, metrorrhagia, abscess of the breast; otorrhea; hemorrhoids, fissura ani; fistula lachrymalis, nasal catarrh.

Relations. Compare: Cal. c., Hep., Kali p., Sul.

Incompatible: Mercurius; promotes suppuration. Follows Alum., Cal. c., Hep., Phos., Sul. Followed by: Hep., Lyc., Sep., Sul.

Worse: Cold, dampness, during the menses, during new moon, uncovering, washing, ironing, at night.
Better: Warmth, wrapping up the head, warm air, mid-day.

Antidotes: Camph., Hepar.

Antidote to: Merc. c., Sul.

Action. Very long.

SPIGELIA ANTHELMINTICA

Pink Root. (Natural Order) Loganiaceae.

Where Found. Native to South America, the West Indies and the Antilles.

Active Principle. Spigeline.

Preparations. Tinctures from the whole plant of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the cerebrospinal nervous system, upon the heart and nerves, producing rheumatic, neuralgic conditions, and cardiac irregularity and palpitation.

Characteristics. Adapted to persons of light hair,

pale thin, bloated bodies; rheumatic, scrofulous diathesis; children with ascarides, and lumbrici. Rheumatic affections of the heart, aneurism, systolic murmurs. *Violent palpitation, both visible and audible; from the least exertion, bending forward.*

Mitral, systolic murmur at the apex. Neuralgic affections of the left temple; periodical, beginning and increasing with the sun, spreading from the occiput over the left side to the temple and eye, throbbing, cheek dark red.

Sharp, stabbing pain in the eyeballs, sore on turning them, and from the slightest jar. Dyspnea, must lie on the right side with the head high. Needle-like pains in the chest, throbbing, synchronous with the heart beats. Mucus from the posterior nares. Stammering speech, with worm complaints. Itching and crawling in the rectum, from ascarides.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Neuralgia of the fifth pair of nerves, orbital, supraorbital and dental branches; rheumatic and neuralgic affections of the heart: palpitation, dyspnea, systolic murmurs; endocarditis, pericarditis, ascarides, lumbrici.

RELATIONS. Compare: Acon., Cact., Cina., Dig., Kali c. Compatible: Acon., Ars., Dig., Kali c.

Worse: Touch, motion, noise, turning, lying with the head low, ascending, overexertion.
Better: During the day, warm air, lying on the right side, inspiring.

ANTIDOTES: Camph., Cocc., Puls.

ANTIDOTE TO: Mercury.

ACTION. Deep.

SPONGIA TOSTA

ROASTED SPONGE. Spongida.

WHERE FOUND. Is the sponge roasted and pulverized.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Contains Iodin, Sodium chloride, Magnesium and other salts.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts principally upon the larynx, trachea, bronchi, thyroid gland, and heart, producing congestions, inflammation, glandular enlargements. Resembles Iodine in its effects.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to diseases of children and women of light hair, lax fiber, fair complexion, subject to glandular swellings, goiter. Thyroid enlargement with suffocative attacks, in inhabitants of valley regions. *Excessive dryness of the air passages, throat, trachea, bronchi; cough, dry, sibilant, like a saw, dry barking croupy, ringing, wheezing during inspiration, worse before midnight.* Awakes suddenly as if suffocated. Dyspnea, palpitation, great anxiety. Angina pectoris, valvular insufficiency; dyspnea, worse lying with head low. Weakness of the chest on talking. Suppressed or maltreated gonorrhea resulting in other inflammatory conditions. Palpitation, dyspnea, great anxiety, wheezing during inspiration, dry rales; croup without anxiety.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Croup, goiter, laryngitis, laryngismus stridulus, bronchitis, phthisis, cardiac affections, rheumatic endocarditis, anurism of the aorta, mitral murmurs.

RELATIONS. Compare: Brom., Iod., Lach., Merc. i. f. Follows: Acon., Hep. After Spongia, Hep., in croup.

Worse: Ascending, before midnight, lying with the head low, exertion, exposure to cold north winds.

Better: Descending, during the day, eating or drinking.

ANTIDOTE: Camph.

ACTION. Extended.

SULPHUR

SUBLIMED SULPHUR. S.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION. Sublimed flowers of Sulphur. Sulphur is a nonmetallic element found in volcanic regions, as Iron and Copper pyrites.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture, a saturated solution in alcohol of 1/100 drug strength, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts chiefly through the sympathetic system, producing venous stasis, excoriating secretions, deficient assimilation, vesicular and pustular skin eruptions.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Adapted to psoric or scrofulous diseases, skin manifestations; persons of nervous temperament, thin, lean, stoop-shouldered*, sensitive to atmospheric changes. *Aversion to water and being washed.* Children dislike to be bathed. *Conditions resulting from suppressed eruptions. Arouses reaction when well selected remedies fail to improve.* Complaints continually relapsing. Congestions to single parts. Redness of all the orifices of the body, with smarting and burning like fire.

Weekly sick headache, with hot head and cold feet. Constant heat on the top of the head, with *burning of the soles of the feet; puts them out of bed to cool them.* Cramps in the calves at night, icy coldness. Weak empty "all gone" feeling in the stomach, about 11 a. m., frequent, weak spells during the day. *Diarrhea, worse early morning, drives the patient out of bed, as if bowels were too weak to retain their contents; must hurry to the closet.* Constipation, stools hard, knotty, pain after stool; alternating with diarrhea. Irritating discharges.

Boils coming in crops, or in succession. Skin eruptions, itching relieved by scratching, worse from warmth of the bed.

Maltreated skin eruptions. Slow absorption or resolution of exudates, as pleurisy, hepatization, joint affec-

tions, etc. Menses too early, too profuse, protracted; menorrhagia.

Frequent hot spells, when indoors, must have the windows open (at the climacteric). Mental ecstasy during convalescence; everything, even old rags, look beautiful.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Scrofulous, rachitic, psoric, affections; ill effects of Mercury, Quinine; scabies, vesicular and pustular eruptions, ulcers, abscesses, boils, erysipelas, gout, chronic rheumatism, ophthalmia, diarrhea, asthma, whooping cough, pneumonia, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, gastritis, constipation; relapsing, chronic affections; hemorrhoids, pruritus.

RELATIONS. Compare: Calcarea; not to precede Sulphur. Sulphur is the "chronic" of Aconite.

Complementary: Aloe, Psor. Compatible: Cal. c., Lyc., Puls., Sep.

Worse: At rest, standing, warmth of the bed, bathing, washing, changeable weather, 11 a. m., at night, early morning, cold, damp air.

Better: Dry, warm weather, lying on the right side, drawing up the affected limb, scratching, rubbing, by heat.

ANTIDOTES: Acon., China, Merc., Nux v., Puls., Sep.

ANTIDOTE TO: China, Iod., Merc., Rhus t., Sep.

ACTION. Acts a very long time. Should be but seldom repeated.

TEREBINTHINA

TURPENTINE. (NATURAL ORDER) CONIFERÆ.

WHERE FOUND. An oil from the Pine. For medicinal purposes, the best French Oil is used.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. A volatile oil, known commercially as Turpentine.

PREPARATIONS. Tincture of 1/10 drug strength, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the cerebrospinal centers upon the kidneys, intestines, vasomotor centers, producing irritation, congestion, toxemia, inflammation, prostration, and vesicular eruptions.

CHARACTERISTICS. Diseases of the urinary tract such as cystitis, nephritis, strangury, uremia, vesical tenesmus, subacute albuminuria, violent, drawing pains in the kidneys, bladder and urethra. *Early stages of inflammation, where blood and albumen are more abundant than casts. Urine scanty, has the odor of violets*, retention, violent tenesmus. Hematuria, "smoky urine," albuminous. Excessive tympanites, in low fevers, much abdominal distension, sensitiveness to touch, tongue glossy, red, coated; peels off in patches, burning in the tip, which is dry and red. Diarrhea, frequent, fetid, burning stools followed by prostration. Purpura hemorrhagica, ascites, anasarca; in organic renal diseases. Worm affections, foul breath, dry cough, ascarides, lumbricoides, tape worm, etc.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Nephritis, Bright's disease, hematuria, cystitis, urethritis, gonorrhea, intestinal ulcerations, hemorrhages, diarrhea, dropsy, emaciation, anemia, post-scarlatinal or post-diphtheritic dropsy.

RELATIONS. Compare: Arn., Ars., Canth., Lach., Merc. c., Sec.

Worse: Morning and afternoon, when lying down, damp, rainy weather.

Better: Motion, during the day, dry weather.

ANTIDOTE: Phosphorus.

ANTIDOTE TO: Merc., Phos.

ACTION. Generally brief.

VERATRUM ALBUM

White Hellebore. (Natural Order) Liliaceae.

Where Found. Grows in pasture lands on the high mountains of Europe.

Active Principle. Chief constituent of V. album, Protorveratrine; of V. viride, said to be Cervadine.

Preparations. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength from the root and attenuations.

Pathogenetic Action. Acts through the cerebro-spinal system, producing congestion, inflammation, nausea, vomiting and collapse.

Characteristics. Adapted to conditions at the extremes of life, persons of low vitality. *Marked sinking of the vital forces. Coldness, collapse, cold perspiration on the forehead. Face pale, bluish, hippocratic, red while lying, becomes pale on rising; body icy cold,* temperature subnormal, coldness of the face, tip of the nose, legs, hands and many other parts.

Violent vomiting, with profuse watery stools. Nausea and vomiting aggravated by drinking, by least motion, on rising.

Choleraic conditions; stools watery, gushing, cutting colic, cramps in the hands and feet, spreading over the body.

Marked prostration with cold sweat. Inactivity of the bowels, stools hard, like black balls, frequent desire, but lack of expulsive power, due to rectal inactivity. Congestive chills of intermittents. Dysmenorrhea, with cold sweat, gastrointestinal symptoms. Mental irritability, mania, with desire to cut and tear everything to pieces, religious mania. Fainting from the least motion.

Homœopathic Uses. Cholera, vomiting, purging, diarrhea, collapse, colic, mania, rheumatism, tetanus, convulsions, cholera morbus, constipation, whooping cough.

RELATIONS. Compare: Ars., Camph., Cupr. ars., Cupr. m., Ipec., Sec. After: Ars., Cinch., Cupr. m., Ipec.

Worse: From least motion, after drinking, before and during the menses, during stool, eating ice cream, wet, cold weather.

Better: Warmth, walking, lying down, during the day.

ANTIDOTES: Acon., Camph., China.

ANTIDOTE TO: Ars., China.

ACTION. Moderately long.

VERATRUM VIRIDE

GREEN HELLEBORE. (NATURAL ORDER) LLIACEAE.

WHERE FOUND. Indigenous to the United States.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Vide. Veratrum alb.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/9 and 1/10 drug strength, from the fresh plant, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Acts through the cerebrospinal nervous system, producing muscular paralysis, loss of reflexes, anesthesia, enuresis, hiccough, congestions, inflammation, gastrointestinal disturbances, and various localized conditions.

CHARACTERISTICS. *Acute, sudden congestion of brain and viscera, marked by extreme arterial excitement, with nausea, vomiting and profuse perspiration.* Full blooded persons, acute rheumatism, high fever, pains in the joints, scanty, red urine. Congestions of the base of the brain, meningeal irritation; head retracted, convulsive symptoms, dilated pupils, (opisthotonos) cold, clammy perspiration. Sunstroke, the head full, throbbing vessels, double or partial vision. *Tongue has a red streak down the center, feels scalded.* Pulse suddenly increases and gradually decreases below normal, soft, slow, weak, irregular, intermittent.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Eruptive and congestive fevers; pneumonia, pleurisy; congestions of the base of the brain; chest, spine and stomach; chorea, convulsions, puerperal and epileptic convulsions, meningitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, paralysis, rheumatism, pericarditis; gastritis, gastralgia.

RELATIONS. Compare: Acon., Bell., Ferr. p., Gels., Glon.

Worse: Morning and evening, rising, walking, motion.

Better: Lying down, bending forward.

ANTIDOTES: Camph., Coffee.

ACTION. Brief.

VIBURNUM OPULUS

CRANBERRY. (NATURAL ORDER) CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

WHERE FOUND. Commonly called Cramp Bark; found in Europe and Western United States.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES. Viburnin, a resin; Valerianic acid found in the bark.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/5 and 1/10 drug strength, from the dried bark, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Produces and cures spasmodic affections. Probably acts through the sympathetic system.

CHARACTERISTICS. Adapted to very acute, spasmodic affections originating in the ovarian and uterine spheres. *Spasmodic dysmenorrhea; pains bearing down, aching in the sacrum and pubes, and anterior muscles of the thighs. Membranous dysmenorrhea, excoriating leucorrhea; faintness on attempting to sit up.* Frequent and early miscarriages. Menses too early, scanty, lasting but a few hours; offensive, with crampy pains in the abdomen; cannot hold the urine on coughing or walking. Stiffness in the muscles. Pains go around the body (iliac crests) to pubes.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Spasmodic and membranous dysmenorrhea, cramps in the abdomen, tendency to miscarriage; leucorrhea, vertigo, muscular soreness.

RELATIONS. Compare: Bell., Caul., Cimic., Mag. p., Sep., (Vib. prunifolium) Xanth.

Worse: Lying on the affected side, warm room, evening, at night.

Better: In the open air, and resting.

ANTIDOTES: Acon., Verat.

ACTION. Short.

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM

PRICKLY ASH. (NATURAL ORDER) RUTACEÆ.

WHERE FOUND. Grows in woods (shady, moist places), middle and western states.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE. Xanthoxylin, a resin.

PREPARATIONS. Tinctures of 1/9 and 1/10 drug strength, from the dried bark and berries, and attenuations.

PATHOGENETIC ACTION. Chiefly through the nervous system upon the mucous membranes; producing also paralytic symptoms.

CHARACTERISTICS. It is *most often useful in ovarian neuralgia, left side, with abdominal pain, extending down the thighs, along the genitocrural nerve.* Neuralgic dysmenorrhea, with headache, pain in the back and down the limbs. Leucorrhea, during the periods. Menses thick, almost black, too early, painful; after-pains. Paralytic affections (left side). Neuralgia following the impairment of motor nerves. Spinal disorders, sciatica worse in hot weather; anterior crural neuralgia; numbness of the left arm. Neuritis. Shooting pain as from electricity all over. Dry cough. Dysenteric symptoms, tenesmus and inodorous discharges.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Neuralgia, dysmenorrhea, ame-

norrhea, incipient phthisis, cough, paralysis, aphonia, sciatica, diarrhea and choleraic attacks.

Relations. Compare: Bell., Cimic., Mag. p., Op., Sab., Vib.

Action. Brief.

ZINCUM METALLICUM

Metallic Zinc. Zn.

Chemical Composition. Occurs abundantly in nature, combined with Sulphur, Oxygen, or Oxygen and Silex.

Preparations. Triturations of Zincum met., Zinc aceticum, Zinc cynide, Zinc phos., and Zinc valerianate are also used in homœopathic practice.

Pathogenetic Action. Through the cerebrospinal nervous system upon the gastrointestinal tract, nervous system, producing malnutrition, vasomotor spasms, serous inflammations, dropsical effusions, slow digestion, emesis and constipation.

Characteristics. *Adapted to persons of defective vitality, deficient brain or nerve power, too weak to react to disease impressions. Impending cerebral paralysis,* symptoms of ventricular effusion.

Convulsions, during brain diseases, dentrition. Child cries during sleep. Jerking of the body, waking frightened; rolls head, gnashes the teeth. *Automatic motion of the hands and head or one hand and head, chorea from suppressed eruptions, from fright; excessive fidgetiness of the feet, must move them constantly.* Fetid foot sweats, chilblains. Ravenous hunger, about 11-12 a. m.; greediness when eating (in incipient brain disease). Spinal affections, burning along the spine, backache, worse sitting, weakness and trembling; twitching of single muscles.

Generally better as soon as the menses appear, symp-

toms return as soon as the flow ceases. Desires no covering during the sweat. Retrocession of eruptions, extreme intolerance of wine.

HOMŒOPATHIC USES. Anemia, brain exhaustion, chorea, lack of vital reaction, rheumatism, chilblains, nymphomania, leucorrhea, amenorrhea, constipation, spinal irritation, brain affections, hydrocephalus, brain fag, neurasthenia.

RELATIONS. Compare: Agar., Apis., Apoc., Helleb., Ign., Lach., Plumb., Puls., Tub. (Tuberc.).

Inimical: Nux v., Chamomilla.

Followed well by: Ign., but not by Nux.

Worse: Menstrual period, touch, between 5 and 7 p. m., after dinner, from wind.

Better: While eating, from discharges and appearance of eruptions, from heat.

ANTIDOTES: Camph., Hep., Ign.

ANTIDOTE TO: Cham., Nux v.

ACTION. Of long duration.

APPENDIX

Aesculus. (Horse Chestnut.) Used homœopathically in hemorrhoids. *Rectum feels as if full of sticks.* Tumors blind, painful, burning, purplish in color, rarely bleeding; much rectal pain, backache, constipation and bearing down pain. Leucorrhea with characteristic backache.

Aethusa Cynapium. (Fool's Parsley.) *Indicated in children, who cannot bear milk.* Cholera infantum. Epileptic and other convulsions, with *clinched thumbs, eyes turn downwards.* Vomiting of milk in large curds, as soon as taken. Excessive drowsiness.

Agaricus Muscarius. (Bug Agaric.) *Twitching, jerking and itching of the limbs;* chorea; rheumatic and spasmodic affections. *Restless delirium, tries to escape.* Twitching of the muscles. Itching of various parts, especially in the feet, as if frozen. *Chilblains.*

Alumina (Aluminum Oxide.) *Debility in old people.* Especially constipation; stools hard and dry, knotty, with itching and burning at the anus. *Great straining, even with a soft stool, which is passed with difficulty.* Constipation of infants, of old people, with inactivity of the rectum. *Tenderness of the soles of the feet.* Itching of the skin when getting warm in bed.

Apocynum Cannabinum. (Indian Hemp.) *Useful in dropsy, with great thirst and gastric irritability.* Urine scanty, suppressed, dark in color, excessively weak at the stomach. Short, dry cough, dyspnea, general cyanosis and dropsy from cardiac or renal disease. Acute hydrocephalus.

Bismuth Subnitrate. Vomiting as soon as water *reaches the stomach, food retained longer.* Vomiting of large quantities of food (dilated stomach); pressure with

burning, crampy pain after eating. Toothache relieved by holding cold water in the mouth.

Bromine. *Croup, membranous, diphtheritic; extreme dyspnea on inspiration,* sawing respiration. Laryngismus stridulus. Children with blue eyes, fair, delicate skin.

Chlorine. *Spasm of the glottis, inspiration free, with expiratory dyspnea.*

Collinonia. (Stone Root.) *Constipation of children from intestinal atony; during* pregnancy, with protruding hemorrhoids. Sensation of sharp sticks in the rectum. Alternate diarrhea and constipation. Pruritus ani.

Crotalus Horridus. (Poison of the Rattlesnake.) *Septic types of fever, low states of the system. Hemorrhagic diathesis;* bleeding from every orifice. Prostration of the vital forces. Intestinal hemorrhages. Menopause; flushings, and drenching perspirations, metrorrhagia; malignant diseases, wounds by poisonous insects, etc.

Dioscorea Villosa. (Wild Yam.) *Useful in many kinds of crampy pain, principally abdominal* colic. Pains radiate from the abdomen to the back, arms, chest, *worse bending forward, and while lying.* Gallstone colic, renal colic, flatulent colic.

Diphtherin. (Diphtherinum.) Laryngeal diphtheria, post-diphtheritic paralysis, profound prostration; malignant cases. *When carefully selected remedies do not arouse vital reaction.* Diptheritic membrane, thick, dark, gray or brownish black. Also as a prophylactic.

Helonias. (Blazing Star.) Uterine complaints, *intense dragging in the sacral region; prolapsus,* especially after miscarriage. Pruritus vulvae. "Conscious of a womb." Bearing down pains. Menses too frequent, too profuse. Albuminuria of pregnancy, diabetes.

Hypericum. (St. John's Wort.) *The indicated remedy in injuries to nervous tissues.* Prevents lockjaw. Punc-

tured or incised wounds. Injuries to parts rich in sentient nerves. Mechanical injuries to the spinal cord. Shock from operations, surgical wounds.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. (Mountain Laurel.) *Rheumatic symptoms with rapidly shifting pains. Neuralgic pains extending downwards,* with numbness. Pains from the hip to knees and feet. Heart symptoms; very slow, weak pulse, palpitation. Fluttering of the heart with anxiety, vertigo, worse from stooping or looking down. Heart affections from rheumatism.

LEDUM PALUSTRE. (Marsh Tea.) *Rheumatic diathesis. Affections beginning in the extremities and extending upward.* Lack of animal heat. *Punctured wounds, produced by pointed instruments, or bites and stings of insects.*

LILIUM TIGRINUM. (Tiger Lily.) *Bearing down pains, as though all the organs would escape.* Uterine congestion, acrid leucorrhea; prolapsus, subinvolution. *Bearing down pain, with desire for external support.* Constriction in the chest, as if the heart were grasped in a vise. Adapted to many complaints, reflex from the uterine sphere.

STICTA PULMONARIA. (Lungwort.) *Rheumatic affections, particularly of the joints,* right deltoid and shoulder, with shifting pains. Rheumatic symptoms with catarrhal disturbances. Bronchitis, cough hard, dry, worse from inspiration. Rawness in the throat. Catarrhal headache with fullness at the root of the nose. *Constant inclination to blow the nose, but no discharge.* Dry stage of coryza and hay fever.

STRAMONIUM. (Thorn Apple.) *Delirium of the loquacious type, praying, entreating.* Dilated pupils. More furious delirium, *more acute mania than Hyoscamus, but less inflammatory than Belladonna; stands midway between them.* Convulsions with consciousness. Twitching of single muscles. Sleepy, but cannot sleep. Head feels scattered about. Circumscribed redness of the face. Chorea, with partial spasms. Deep, snoring sleep. Frequent jerking of the head from the pillow, in stupor

and delirium. Glittering objects or sight of water bring on the spasms, yet must have light and company. *Dread of the dark.* Delirium of typhoid.

SYMPHYTUM. (Comfrey.) *Non-union of fractures; wounds of the periosteum.* Irritable stump after amputation. Psoas abscess, traumatic injury of the eye; "black eye," or injury from blunt objects.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS. (Arbor-Vitae.) Adapted to *the sycotic diathesis; manifestations* such as warty growths on the skin and mucous membranes. *Suppressed or latent gonorrhea.* Ill effects of vaccination. Chronic nasal catarrh. Nasal polypi. Gonorrheal symptoms in both sexes. *Sensation as of something alive in the abdomen. Fixed ideas, delusions. Sweat only on uncovered parts.* Profuse, greenish, thick leucorrhea. Polypi, excrescences of the cauliflower type. *Eruptions only on covered parts.* Dryness and falling of the hair. One of Hahnemann's chief anti-sycotics.

THERAPEUTIC INDEX*

Abortion. Acon., Bell., Caul., Cimic., Gel., Helon., Puls., Sab., Sec., Vib. op.

Abscess. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., Echin., Ferr. p., Hep., Lach., Merc., Sil., Sul.

Acids, Craving for. Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Hep., Ver. a.

Acne. Ars., Carbo. v., Hep., Iod., Lyc., Merc. i. f., Sil., Sul.

Acute Fevers. Acon., Apis., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Cham., (Con. nervous), Ferr. p., Gels., Puls., Rhus t., Sul., Ver. v.

Acute Yellow Atrophy. Phos.

Adenoids. Cal. c., Cal. p., Hep., Hydr., Iod., Sang., Sul. (Tuberc.).

Adenitis, Tuberculous. Ars. iod., Iod., Merc. i. r., Nux v., Op. (Tuberc.).

After-Pains. Acon., Bell., Bry., Caul., Cham., Cimic., Coff., Ferr. p., Ign., Mag. p., Nux v., Puls., Sec.

Albuminuria. Acon., Apis., Ars., Canth., Helon (of pregnancy), Kali bich., Merc. c., Merc. v., Phos., Sul., Tereb.

Alcoholism. Ars., Bell., Hyos., Nux. v., Op., Sul.

Alopecia. Alum., China, Graph., Lyc., Merc., Nat. m., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil., Sul.

Alternating Complaints. Aloe, Ant. c., Chel., Collins., Dulc., Kali bich., Sul.

Amaurosis. Euphr., Gels., Spig.

* Remedies in parentheses not included in the text.

AMENORRHEA. See Suppression of the Menses.

ANEMIA. Ars., Ars. iod., Ferr. p., Iod., Kali. m., Kali p., Nat. m., Phos., Sul., Tereb., Zinc.

ANEURISM. Cact., Dig., Spig.

ANGINA PECTORIS. Acon., (Amyl. nit.), Bell., Cupr. ars., Ferr. p., Glon., Kal., Mag. p., Nux v., Spig.

ANTHRAX. (ANTHR.) Apis., Ars., Crotal., Echin., Lach., Ver. v.

ANXIETY. Acon., Ant. t., (Arg. nit.), Arn., Ars., Gels., Ign., Lach., Puls., Rhus t., Sec., Ver. a.

AORTIC STENOSIS. See Valvular Diseases of the Heart.

APHONIA. Acon., All. c., Ars. iod., Carb. v., Caust., Ferr p., Phos., Sul., Xanth.

APOPLEXY. Acon., Arn., Bell., Caust., Ferr. p., Hyos., Nux v., Op., Phos., Sul., Ver. v.

APPENDICITIS. Acon., Bell., Bry., Col., Echin., Ferr. p., Hep., Kali m., Lyc., Mag. p., Merc. c., Merc. v., Sil.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS. Acon., Bell., Cal. c., Crat., Gels., Glon., Sec., Ver. v.

ARTHRITIS. Acon., Apis., Arn., Bell., Berb., Bry., Cocc., Colch., Col., Ferr. p., Kali. m., (Kali. s.), Phos., Phyt., Puls., Rhus, Sab., Spig., Sticta, Sul.

ASCITES. (ANASARCA.) Apis., Ars., Apoc., Colch., Dig. See dropsy.

ASPHYXIA. Acon., Ant. t., Bell., Glon., Ipec., Ver. a.

ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM. Ant. t., Ars.

ASTHMA. Ant. t., Ars., Can. s., Crot. t., Cupr. ars., Cupr. m., Ferr. p., Ign., Ipec., Kali p., Lach., Mag. p., Nux v., Phos., Sang., Sil., Sul.

ATROPHY. (Bar. c.), Iod., Lyc., Nat. m.

BEARD, ECZEMA OF. Ars. iod., Graph., Hep., Sul.

BELL'S PALSY. Arn., Caust., Rhus t.

Biliary Colic. Bell., Berb., Cham., Chel., (Cholest.), Diosc., Lyc., Nat. s., Nux v.

"Black Eye." Arn., Calend., Ham., Led., Symphyt.

Blepharitis. Acon., Bell., Euphr., Merc., Sul.

Boils. Acon., Arn., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., (Cal. s.), Calend., Echin., Ferr. p., Hep., Iod., Kali m., Merc., Sil., Sul.

Bones, Diseases of. (Asaf.), Cal. p., Hep., Sil., Sul.

Bronchitis. Acon., All. c., Ant. t., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cact., Cal. c., Can. s., Dros., Euphr., Ferr. p., Hep., Ipec., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Merc. i. f., Merc. v., Phos., Puls., Rumex, Sang., Spong., Sul.

Bronchopneumonia. Ant. t., Ars., Bell., Bry., Ferr. p., Ipec., Kali bich., Kali m., Lyc., Phos., Puls., Sul.

Bruises. See Injuries.

Burns. Acon., Ars., Canth., Calend., Kali bich., Tereb.

Cachexia. Ars., Carbo v., China, Iod., Kali m., Phos., Plumb., Sul.

Callosities. Ant. c., Graph.

Cancrum Oris. (Noma.) Ars., Bapt., Carbo. v., Kali m., Kali p., Merc. c., Merc. v.

Capillary Bronchitis. Ant. t., Ars., Dig., Ipec., Phos.

Carbuncle. (Anthr.), Apis, Ars., (Cal. s.), Canth., Echin., Ferr. p., Hep., Lach., Merc., Sil., Sul., Xanth.

Caries. Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., (Fl. ac.), Hep., Lyc., Merc. v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sil.

Catarrhal Affections. Acon., All. c., Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars. iod., Cal. c., Cal. p., (Cal. s.), China, Dros., Dulc., Echin., Euphr., Eup. perf., Ferr. p., Gels., Hep., Hydr., Iod., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sticta, Sul., Thuya, (Tuberc.).

CEPHALIC CRY. Apis, Helleb. (Tuberc.).

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS. (SPOTTED FEVER.) Bapt., Bell. Cal. c., Cal. p., Cimic., Echin., Helleb., Sul., Ver. v.

CHILBLAINS. Acon., Agar., Arn., Cal. c., Calend., Ham., (Petrol.), Puls., Sul.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES. Acon., Aeth., Alum., Ant. t., Bell., Brom., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Cham., Chlor., Cina, Cupr. ars., Helleb., Merc. v., Rheum, Sul., (Tuberc.).

CHOLERA INFANTUM. Aeth., Ant. t., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., Carbo v., Col., Cupr. ars., Echin., Ferr. p., Ipec., Iris, Merc. c., Merc. v., Pod., Puls., Rheum, Sul., Ver. a.

CHOLERA MORBUS. Ant. t., Ars., Camph., Carbo v., China, Cupr. ars., Ipec., Iris, Merc., Ver. a.

CHLOREA. Ars., Camph., Carbo v., Cupr. m., Ipec., Sec., Ver. a.

CHLOROSIS. Cal. c., Cal. p., Carbo v., China, Cupr. m., Ferr, p., Iod., Kali m., Phos., Puls., Sab., Sep., Sul.

CHOREA. Agar., Bell., Cal. c., Caul., Caust., Cimic., Cina, Cupr. m., Ferr. p., Ign., Nat. m., Stram., Xanth., Zinc.

CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER. Chel., Phos.

CLIMACTERIC. See Menopause.

COLIC, ABDOMINAL. Bell., Cal. p., Cham., Cina, Col., Colch., Cupr. ars., Cupr. m., Diosc., Dul., Iris., Mag. p., Nux v., Plumb., Sul., Ver. a.

COMPLAINTS OF OLD PEOPLE. Aloe, Alum., Ant. t., Ars., Carbo v., Sil., Sul.

CONCUSSIONS. See Injuries.

CONGESTIVE FEVERS, BEGINNING OF. Acon., Bell., Camph., Ferr. p., Ver. v.

CONJUNCTIVITIS. Acon., All. c., Alum., Bell., Cal. c., Carbo v., Caust., Chel., Euphr., Ferr. p., Graph., Kali m., Lyc., Merc. c., Puls., Sil., Sul.

Constipation. Aesc., Alum., Bry., Cal. c., Carbo v., Caust., Chel., Collins., Graph., Lyc., Nat. m., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Pod., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sul., Ver. a.

Contusions. See Injuries.

Convalescence, Slow. Ars., China, Iod., (Psorinum), Sul., (Tuberc.).

Cornea, Affections of. Cal. c., Hep., Kali m., Merc. c., Sil.

Corns. Ant. c., Graph., Sul.

Coryza. (Catarrh.) Acon. (Dry stage.), All. c., Ars., Ars. iod., Cal. c., Camph., Echin., Eup. perf., Euphr., Graph., Hydr., Iod., Merc. c., Nat. m., Nux v., Rhus, Sang., Sticta, Sul., Thuja.

Cough. Acon., All. c., Alum., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Caust., Chel., Cina., Crot. t., Cupr. m., Dros., Ferr. p., Hyos., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Lach., Nuv v., Op., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Rumex, Sang., Sep., Sul., Ver. a.

Cramps. Bell., Camph., Caul., Col., Cupr. m., Diosc., Ign., Mag. p., Ver. a., Vib. op.

Croup. Acon., Ant. t., Brom., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Chlor., Ferr. p., Hep., Ipec., Iod., Kali bich., Kali m., Lach., Sang., Spong., Sul.

Crusta Lactea. Dulc., Graph., Sul.

Cyanosis. Ant. t., Apoc., Ars., Dig., Glon., Lach., Phos., Sec., Sil.

Dandruff. Cal. c., Cal. p., Hep., Lyc., Nat. m., Sil., Sul.

Deafness. Calend., Ferr. p., Graph., Kali m., Kali p., Phos., Sul.

Debility. Alum., Ars., Ars. iod., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Carbo v., China, Hydr., Iod., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Nat. s., Phos., Phos. ac., Sec., Sil., Ver. a.

Delirium. Acon., Agar. (Alcoholic), Ars. (Tremens), Cal. c., Cimic., Hyos. (Typhoid), Op., Puls., Rheum, Rumex, Sang., Stram. (Typhoid), Sul., Ver. v.

DELUSIONS. Bell., Cal. c., (Can. i.), Can. s., Hyos., Stram. Sul., Thuya.

DENTITION, DIFFICULT. Acon., Ant. c., Apis, Ars., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., Cham., Cina, Ferr. p., Gels., Ipec., Pod., Puls., Rheum, Sil., Sul.

DIABETES. Ars., Helon., Kali m., Nat. m., Phos., Phos. a., Sul., (Uran. nit.).

DIARRHEA. Acon., Aloe, Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Ars. iod., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Camph., Carbo v., Cham., Chel., Chin., Cina, Col., Colch., Crot. t., Cupr. ars., Cupr. m., Gels., Graph., Helleb., Hep., Ipec., Iris, Kali bich., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. s., Nux v., Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Pod., Puls., Rhus t., Rumex, Sul., Ver a., Ver v., Xanth.

DIPHTHERIA. Apis, Ars., Bapt., Bell., Diph., Echin., Ferr. p., Gels., Kali bich., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Merc. c., (Merc. cy.), Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Phyt., Rhus t., Sul.

DIPTHERITIC (TRUE) CROUP. Brom., Chlor., Diph., Kali bich., Kali m., Kali p., Sang.

DISSECTING WOUNDS. See Sepsis.

DROPSY. Apis., Apoc., Ars., Ars. iod., Bry., China, Colch., Crotal., Dig., Helleb., Kali c., Kali m., Lach., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. m., Rhus t., Sil., Sul., Tereb.

DRUGGING, ILL EFFECTS OF. Aloe, Ars., Echin., Hep., (Nit. ac.), Nux v., Sul.

DYSENTERY. Acon., Aloe, Ant. t., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Canth., China, Col., Colch., Crot. t., Ferr. p., Hep., Ipec., Kali m., Kali p., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nux v., Pod., Puls., Sul., Ver. a.

DYSMENORRHEA. Acon., Bell., Cal. c., Caul., Cham., Cimic., Dulc., Ferr. p., Kali p., Mag. p., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sab., Sep., Sul., Ver. a., Vib. op., Xanth.

Dyspepsia. Ant. c., (Arg. nit.), Ars., Bism., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Carbo v., Cham., China, Cocc., Col., Graph., Hep., Ign., Iod., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Mag. p., Merc. v., Nat. m., (Nat. p.), Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sang., Sul., Ver. a.

Dyspnea. (Difficult Breathing). Acon., Ant. t., Apoc., Ars., Brom., Cact., Cal. c., Cal. p., Can. s., Carbo v., Chlor., Crat., Dig., Glon., Iod., Ipec., Kali bich., Kali c., Lach., Op. (Cheyne-Stokes), Phos., Spig., Spong., Ver. v.

Dysuria. Acon., Arn., Bell., Berb., Can. s., Canth., Cupr. ars., Ferr. p., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Lyc., Mag. p., Merc. c., Nat. m., Nux v., Puls., Ver. a.

Eczema. Alum., Ant. c., Ars., Cal. c., Cal. p., Carbo v., Crot. t., Graph., Hep., Iris, Lyc., Nat. m., Nat. s., Phyt., (Psorinum), Rhus t., Sep., Sil., Sul.

Empyema. Echin., Hep., Kali m., Sil., Sul.

Emphysema. Ant. t., Ars., Cupr. ars., Dig., Ipec., Lach., Nux v., Sul.

Endocarditis. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Cact., Kal., Spig., Spong., Sul.

Enteritis. See Diarrhea.

Enuresis. Acon., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cina, Ferr. p., Gels., Hep., Kali m., Kali p., Puls., Sep., Sul.

Epileptic Convulsions. Acon., Aeth., Agar., Bell., Cal. c., Camph., Caul., Caust., (Cicuta), Cina, Cupr. m., Ferr. p., Gels., Glon., Helleb., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nux. v., Op., Plumb., Stram., Sul.

Epistaxis. (Nosebleed). Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Carbo v., China, Ferr. p., Ham., Ipec., Phos., Sul.

Eruptions, Chronic. Alum., Ars., Ars. iod., Caust., Graph., Hep., (Psorinum), Merc. v., Sep., Sil., Sul.

Eruptive Fevers. Acon., Ant. c., Ant. t., Bell., Camph., (Cicuta), Crot. t., Gels., Merc. v., Rhus t., Sul., (Variolinum), Ver. v.

Erysipelas. Acon., Ant. t., Ars., Bell., Cal. c., Calend., Canth., Echin., Graph., Hep., Lach., Merc. v., Rhus t., Sul.

Excoriations. Acon., Ant. c., Arn., Bell., Graph. (cracks), Hep., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

Exostoses. Cal. c., Cal. p., Dulc., Sil.

Exposure, Effects of. Acon., Agar., Ant. c., Arn., Dulc., Glon. (heat), Hep., Nat. m., Nat. s., Puls., Rhus t., Rumex.

Fatty Degeneration of the Heart. Ars., Ars. iod., Phos.

Fissures. Ant. c., Graph., Ign., (Nit. ac.), Merc., Sil.

Fistula in Ano. Berb., Cal. c., Cal. p., Hep., Sil., Sul.

Fistula Lachrymalis. Hep., Sil.

Flatulency. Aloe., Ant. t., Carbo v., China, Iod., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Lyc., Mag. p., Nux v., Puls., Sul.

Flushings. (Hot Flashes). Acon., (Amyl nit.), Bell., Crotal., Dig., Ferr. p., Glon., Ign., Lach., Phos., Sang., Sep., Sul.

Foreign Bodies in Larynx and Trachea. Ant. t., Sil.

Fractures, Effects of. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Calend., Ferr. p., Rhus t., Sil., Symphyt.

Gall Stones. Acon., Bell., Berb., Bry., Cham., Chel., China, (Cholest.), Lyc., Nux v., Pod., Sul.

Gangrene. Ars., Calend., Canth., (Carbo a.), Carbo v., Echin., Kali p., Lach., Sec.

Gas Pains. (Post-Operative). Bell., Col., Colch., Mag. p., Nux v., Ver. a.

Gastralgia. Acon., Bell., Bry., Col., Colch., Diosc., Ign., Kali p., Mag. p., Nux v., Ver. a., Ver. v.

Gastritis (Gastric Disturbances). Acon., Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Bell., Berb., Bism., Bry., Carbo v., Chel., China, Cocc., Col., Colch., Cupr. ars., Cupr. m., Dig., Eup. perf., Ipec., Mag. p., Nux v., Rhus t., Ver. a.

Gastroduodenitis. Acon., Bell., Cupr. ars., Cupr. m., Ipec., Nux v., Ver. a.

Glandular Enlargements. Apis., Ars. iod., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., Graph., Hep., Iod., Iris., Kali m., Kali p., Lyc., Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Plumb., Puls., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

Goitre. Acon., Bell., Brom., Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., Iod., Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Nat. m., Puls, Spong., Sul., (Thyrd.).

Gonorrhea. Acon., Bell., Can. s., Canth., Gels., Hyrd., Merc. c., Merc., v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Puls., Sep., Sul., Thuya.

Gout. Acon., Arn., Bell., Berb., Colch., Dulc., Merc. v., Nat. s., Nux v., Rhus t., Sul. (Urt. urens).

Granular Lids. Acon., Ars., Bell., Cal. c., Euphr., Merc., Nat. m., Sul.

Gravel. (Renal Calculi). Acon., Arn., Bell., Berb., Cal. c., Cal. p., (Cal. ren.), Lyc., Pod., Rhus t., Sul.

Hallucinations. Acon., Bell., (Can. i.), Can. s., Hyos., Nat. m., Stram., Sul., Ver. a.

Hay Fever. All. c., Ars., Ars. iod., Euphr., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. c., (Psorinum), Spong., Sticta, Sul.

Headache. Acon., Aloe., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cimic., Cocc., Coff., Colch., Euphr., Ferr. p., Gels., Ign., Ipec., Iris., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Puls., Rhus t., Sang., Sep., Sticta, Sul., Ver. a.

Heart, Hypertrophy of. Acon., Arn., Ars. iod., Bell., Bry., Cact., Colch., Crat., Crotal., Kali c., Kal., Nat. m., Phos., Spig., Spong., Sul.

Heart, Valvular Diseases of. Acon., Arn., (Aurum), Cact., Crat., Dig., Ferr. p., Gels., Kali c., Kal., Nat. m., Phos., Rhus t., Spig., Spong., Sul., Ver.

Hematemesis. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carbo v., Crotal., Ferr. p., Ham., Ipec., Lach., Phos., Rhus t., Ver. a.

Hematuria. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Berb., Canth., Gels., Ham., Ipec., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus t., Tereb., Sul.

Hemoptysis. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cact., Carbo v., Ferr. p., Gels., Ham., Ipec., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sang., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Hemorrhages. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cact., Carbo v., China, Crotal., Ferr. p., Ham., Ipec., Kali m., Kali p., (Nit. ac. typhoid), Phos., Puls., Sec., Tereb. (Intestinal), Ver. a., Ver. v.

Hemorrhagic Diathesis. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Carbo v., China, Crotal., Ferr. p., Ham., Ipec., Lach., Phos., Sec.

Hemorrhoids. Acon., Aesc., Aloe, Alum., Bell., Caust., China, Collins., Ham., Ign., Kali c., Kali m., Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Phyt., Pod., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

Hepatic Disorders. Acon., Aloe, Bell., Berb., Bry., Cact., Cham., Chel., (Chian.), Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Phos., Pod., Puls., Rheum., Sul.

Hernia. Acon., Arn., Ars., Ham., Lyc., Nux v., Sul.

Herpes Circinatus. Ars., Ars. iod., Dulc., Nat. s., Sep., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Herpes Labialis. Acon., Bry., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

Herpes Zosta. Ars., Graph., Merc. v., (Mezer.), (Ran. bulb.), Rhus t., Sul.

Hiccough. Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Glon., Hyos., Ign., Mag. p., Nux v., Ver. a.

Hip Joint Disease. Cal. c., Cal. p., Hep., Iod., Phos., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Hippocratic Countenance. Ant. t., Ars., Camph., Carbo v., China., Ver. a.

Hoarseness. Acon., All. c., Ars., Ars., iod., Bell., Bry., Carbo v., Caust., Cham., Ferr. p., Gels., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., (Kali s.), Phos., Puls., Rhus t., Sul.

Hydrocephalus. Apis, Apoc., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Cupr. m., Gels., Glon., Helleb., Hyos., Phos., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.), Zinc.

Hydrogenoid Constitution. Dulc., Nat. s., Thuya.

Hydrophobia. Acon., Bell., Bry., Canth., Hyos., Ign., Hydrophobinum (Lyssin), Stram., Sul.

Hydrothorax. Acon., Ant. t., Apoc., Ars., Dig., Helleb., Kali m., Nat. s., Sang., Sul.

Hypochondriasis. Acon., Bell., Bry., Ign., Nux v., Phos., Sul., Ver. a.

Hysteria. Acon., Bell., Caul., Caust., Cimic., Cocc., Gels., Hyos., Ign., Kali p., Nat. m., Nux v., Phos., ac., Plumb., Puls., Rhus t., Ver. a., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Icterus (Jaundice). Acon., Berb., Bry., Chel., (Chian.), China., Dig., Hep., Hydr., Lach., Merc. v., Nat. s., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Pod., Puls., Rheum. Rhus t., Sang., Sul.

Ileocolitis. Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cal. p., Cupr. ars., Cupr. m., Ferr. p., Hydr., Ipec., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nux v., Sul., Ver. a.

Incontinence of the Urine. Acon., Apis., Ars., Bell., Bry., Canth., Caust., Gels., Ferr. p., Nat. m., Nux v., Puls., Sep., Ver. a., Vib. op.

Indigestion. See Gastric Disturbances.

Indurations. Iodine. Mercurial Preparations.

Influenza (Grippe). Acon., All. c., Ars., Ars. iod., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Camph., Caust., Dulc., Eup. perf., Ferr. p., Gels., Hydr., Iod., Iris., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Phos., Phyt., Puls., Merc. v., (Pyrog.), Rhus t., Sul., Ver. v.

Injuries, Effects of. Acon., Arn., Cal. p., Calend., Carbo v., Echin., Ferr. p., Ham., Hyper., Led., Rhus t., (Ruta), Symphyt.

Insanity. Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., (Can. i.), Hyos., Kali p., Op., Stram., Sul., Thuya., Ver. a.

Insomnia. Acon., Bell., Cal. c., Cocc., Coff., Hyos., Ign., Kali p., Nux v., Op., Phos., Stram., Sul., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Intermittent Fever (Malaria). Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cact., Carbo v., China, Eup. perf., Gels., Helleb., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Puls., Rhus t., Sul., Ver. v.

Intestinal Obstruction. Acon., Ars., Bell., Col., Colch., Nux v., Op., Plumb. (Fecal vomiting), Sec., Ver. a.

Iritis. Acon., Ars., Bell., Cal. c., Euphr., Gels., Kali m., Merc. c., Merc. v., Puls., Rhus t., Sil., Spig., Sul.

Keratitis. (Arg. nit.), (Aurum), Cal. c., Hep., Kali bich., (Kali i.), Merc. c., Puls., Sil., Sul.

Labor Pains. Acon., Bell., Caul., Cham., Cimic., Coff., Col., Gels., Kali p., Nux v., Puls., Sec., Ver. a.

Lacerations. Acon., Arn., Calend., Ham., Kali m., Rhus t.

Laryngismus Stridulus. Acon., Bell., Brom., Chlor., Cup. m., Ign., Kali p., Mag. p., Spong., Stram.

Laryngitis. Acon., All. c., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Bry., Carbo v., Caust., Dros., Gels., Hep., Kali bich., Kali m., Merc. v., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus t., Rumex, Spong., Sticta., Sul.

Lead Poisoning. Alum., Nux v., Op., Pod., Sul.

Leucorrhea. Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Graph., Hydr., Iod., Kali bich., Kali m., Kali p., (Kali s.), Lach., Lil. t., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. m., (Nat. p.), Phos. ac., Puls., Sab., Sec., Sep.,' Sil., Sul., Thuya., (Tuberc.), Vib. op.

Liver Spots. Lach., Lyc., Merc., Plumb., Pod., Sep., Sul.

Lochia, Protracted. Caul., Puls., Sec. (Suppressed), Sep., Sul.

Lock Jaw. (Tetanus). Acon., Arn., Bell., Hyper., Led., Mag. p., Nux v., Ver. v.

Lumbago. Acon., Arn., Bell., Berb., Bry., Caust., Cimic., Ferr. p., Kali p., Nux v., Rhus t., (Ruta), Zinc.

Malaria. Ars., Ars. iod., (Bad effects of Malaria and Iron) China, Echin., Ipec., Nat. m., Sul.

Malignant Conditions. Arn., Ars., Ars. iod., (Carbo a.), Carbo v., Caust., Chel. (Liver), Crotal., (Cundr.), Echin., Hydr., Lach., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., (Rad. brom.), (Schirr.), Sil.

Malnutrition. Ars., Ars. iod., Cal. c., Cal. p., Iod., Lyc., Nat. m., Phos., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Mania. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., (Can. i.), Caul., Cimic., Cupr. m., Ign., Hyos., Kali p., Lach., Op., Nux v., Stram, Ver. a.

Marasmus. Aeth., Alum., Cal. c., Cal. p., Iod., Lyc., Nat. m., (Nat. p.), (Psorinum), Sul., Thuya., (Tuberc.).

Measles. Acon., Ant. c., Ant. t., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Euphr., (Morbill.), Puls., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Melancholia. (Aurum), Bry., Cal. c., Chel., Cocc., Ign., Kali p., Lach., Nat. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Ver. a., Zinc., (Zinc. p.).

Meningitis. Acon., Apoc., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., (Cicuta), Cimic., Cupr. m., Gels., Glon., Helleb., Hyper., Nat. c., Nux v., Plumb., Rhus t., Sul., (Tuberc.), Ver. v., Zinc.

Menopause. Acon., (Amyl. nit.), (Arg. nit.), Bell., Cact., Cal. c., Cal. p., (Cal. s.), Cimic., Crotal., Dig., Gels., Glon., Lach., Lyc., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Sab., Sec., Sul., Ver. a.

Menorrhagia. Acon., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Caul., Cham., China, Crotal., Ham., Kali c., Kali p., Lach., Nat. m., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sab., Sec., Sep., Sil., Sul., Vib. op.

METRORRHAGIA. Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Caul., Cham., China, Crotal., Cocc., Ferr. p., Ham., Lach., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sec., Sep., Sil., Sul., Vib. op.

MENSTRUAL DERANGEMENTS. Acon., Bell., Bry., Cact., Cal. c., Cal. p., Caul., Cham., China., Col., Dulc., Ign., Kali c., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sab., Sec., Sep., Sil., Sul., Ver. a., Vib. op., Xanth.

METRITIS. Acon., Ars., Bell., China, Echin., Merc. c., Merc. v., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., (Pyrog.), Sab., Sec., Sep., Sul.

MERCURY, ABUSE OF. Hep., Lyc. (Mercurial Ulcers), (Nit. ac.), Sul.

MIGRAINE. Acon., Bell., Bry., Cimic., Coff., Gels., Ign., Iris., Kali bich., Nux v., (Psorinum), Puls., Sang., Sul., Thuya.

MITRAL REGURGITATION. See Valvular Diseases of the Heart.

MUMPS. (Parotitis). Acon., Bell., Bry., Ferr. p., Kali m., Lach., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. i. f., Merc. v., Phyt., Plumb., Puls., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

MUSCLES, CONTRACTION OF. Bell., Caust., Merc. v., Nat. m., Phyt., Plumb., Rhus t., Sul.

MYALGIA. Acon., Bell., Bry., Cimic., Dulc., Gels., Merc. v., Phyt., Puls., Rhus t., Sang., Sticta, Sul.

NASOPHARYNGITIS. Acon., All. c., Ars., Ars. iod., Gels., Hydr., Kali bich., Kali m., (Kali s.), Puls., Sul., Thuya., (Tuberc.).

NAUSEA. Acon., Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Bism., Bell., Bry., Cocc., Colch., Ipec., Iris, Nux v., Puls., Rhus t., Sang., Sep., Sul., Ver. a., Ver. v.

NECROSIS. Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., Hep., Merc. c., Merc. v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

NEPHRITIS. (Bright's Disease). Apis., Ars., Bell., Berb., Cact., Can. s., Canth., Colch., Dig., Dulc., Glon.,

Helleb., Kali bich., Kali m., Lach., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Sec., Sul., Ver. a.

Nervous Chills. Acon., (Amyl. nit.), Bell., Chel., Cimic., Gels., Ign., Kali p., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sul., Vib. op., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Nervous Irritability. Acon., (Amyl. nit.), Ars., Bell., Bry., Camph., Cocc., Coff., Gels., Ign., Kali p., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sang., Sep., Sul., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Neuralgia. Acon., Agar., All. c., Ars., (Arg. nit.), Bell., Cact., Cal. c., Cal. p., Caul., Chel., China, Cimic., Cocc., Coff., Col., Colch., Dulc., Ferr. p., Gels., Ham., Helleb., Ign., Kali p., Mag. p., Nat. m., (Nat. p.), Nat. s., Nux v., Phyt., Plumb., Puls., Rhus t., Sab., Sep., Sil., Sul., Spig., Symphyt., Xanth., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Neurasthenia. Acon., (Amyl. nit.), Bell., Cimic., Cocc., Ign., Kali p., Lach., Nat. m., (Nat. p.), Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sep., Sil., Sul., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Neuritis. Acon., All. c., Arn., Ars., Bell., Calend., Cocc., Gels., Hyper., Ign., Kali p., Nat. m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus t., Sang., Spig., Sul., Xanth., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Neuroma. Acon., All. c., Arn., Calend., Hyper., Rhus t.

Night Sweats. Acon., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., China, Hep., Kali m., Kali p., Phos., Phos. ac., Sang., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Nipples, Soreness of. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Calend., Crot. t., Ferr. p., Graph., Hep., Nat. s., Phyt., Sil., Sul.

Nostalgia. Bry., (Caps.), Helleb., Ign., Kali p., Phos. ac., Puls.

Nymphomania. Acon., Apis., Bell., (Can. i.), Canth., Ign., Ver. a., Zinc.

Obesity. Ars., Cal. c., Kali c., Lyc., Phyt., Puls., Thuya., (Thyrd.).

Oedema of the Glottis. Acon., Apis., Arn., Ars., (Arum t.), Bell., Canth., China, Hyos., Ign., Lach., Sang., Spong., Stram.

Old People, Affections of. Aloe, Alum., Ant. c., Ant. t., Arn., Ars., Cal. p., China, Pod., Sil., Sul.

Opacities of the Cornea. See Cornea, affections of.

Ophthalmia. Acon., (Arg. nit.), Arn., Bell., Euphr., Ferr. p., Gels., Graph., Hep., Iod., Kali bich., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Puls., Rhus t., Sep., Sil., Spig., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Osteitis. Cal. c., Cal. p., Hep., Lyc., Merc. v., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Otalgia. Acon., Ars., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., Cham., Ferr. p., Gels., Hep., Kali p., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus t., Sil.

Otitis Media. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Cham., Ferr. p., Gels., Hep., Ign., Kali m., Kali p., (Kali s.), Merc. c., Merc. v., (Psorinum), Puls., Sep., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Otorrhea. Cal. c., (Cal. s.), Hep., Hydr., Lach., Lyc., Puls., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Ovarian Cyst. Apis., Ars., Ars. iod., Col., Iod., Puls., Sab., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Palpitation. Acon., (Amyl. nit.), Ars., Bell., Bry., Cact., Cal. c., Cal. p., Cimic., Dig., Ferr. p., Gels., Glon., Ign., Iod., Lach., Kali c., Kali p., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Spig., Spong., Sul., Ver. v.

Pancreatic Affections. Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., China, Iod., Iris., Phos., Plumb, Sil.

Paralysis. Acon., Arn., Bell., Caust., Cocc., Colch., (Con.), Cupr. m., Dulc., Gels., Helleb., Hyos., Ign., Iris., Lach., Lyc., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Nat. m., Nux v., Op., Phos., Plumb., Rhus t., Sec., Sep., Sul., Ver. v., Xanth.

Paralysis Agitans. Ars., Gels., Lach., Mag. p., Nux v., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Pericarditis. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Dig., Ferr. p., Gels., Kal., Lach., Nat. m., Spig., Spong., Ver. v.

Perineal Tears. Acon., Arn., Calend.

Periostitis. Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., Hep., Merc. v., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., Rhus t., Sil.

Peritonitis. Acon. (First stages), Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cact., Cal. p., Canth., Col., Colch., Dig., Ferr. p., Hep., Merc. c., Merc. v., Phos., (Pyrog.), Rhus t., Sil., Sul., Ver. a.

Pernicious Anemia. Ars., Ars. iod., (Ferrum), Ferr. p., Lach., Phos., (Picr. ac.), Plumb., Sul. (Thyr.).

Phlebitis. Acon., Apis., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., Carbo v., Ham., Lach., Lyc., Puls., (Pyrog.), Rhus t., Sul.

Pharyngitis. Acon., Aesc., All. c., Alum., (Arg. nit.), Ars., Bapt., Bell., Hep., Hydr., Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Nux v., Rhus t., Sul.

Phlegmasia Alba Dolens. (Milk Leg). Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Ham., Lach., Puls., (Pyrog.), Sec., Sep., Sul. (See Phlebitis).

Phthisis. Acon., Ars., Ars. iod., Cact., China, Lach., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Phthisis, Night Cough of. Dros., Hyos., Phos., Rumex., Sticta.

Placenta Retained. Canth., Puls., (Pyrog.), Sec., Sep., Sul.

Plethora. Acon., Bell., Bry., Cact., Ferr. p., Nux v., Sul.

Pleurisy. Acon., Apis., Apoc., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cact., Canth. (Effusion), Dig., Ferr. p., Hep., Kali c., Kali m., Lyc., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc).

Pleurodynia. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Cact., Chel., Cimic., Kali c., Phos., (Ran. bulb.), Rhus t., Spig., Sul.

PNEUMONIA. Acon., Ant. t., Arn., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Bry., Cact., Cal. c., Cal. p., (Cal. s.), Carbo v., Chel., China, Ferr. p., Gels., Ipec., Iod., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus t., Sang., Sec., Spong., Sul., (Tuberc.), Ver. v.

POISONING FROM VENOMOUS SERPENTS, FOOD, ETC. Ars., Camph., Crotal., Echin., Lach., Phos., (Pyrog.), Sec., Ver. a.

POLYPI, NASAL. Ars. iod., (Aurum), Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., Phos., Sang., Sil., Sul., Thuya.

POLYPI, UTERINE. (Aurum), Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Lach., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sul., Thuya.

PORRIGO. Ars., Cal. c., Graph., Lyc., (Psorinum), Rumex, Sul.

POTT'S DISEASE. See Spinal Curvature.

PREGNANCY, VOMITING OF. Acon., Ars., Bry., Caul., Cimic., Ferr. p., Ipec., Nat. m., Nat. s., Phos., Puls., Sec., Sep., (Symphor.), Ver. a.

PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY. Alum., Ars., Gels., Lyc., Plumb., Rhus t., Sil.

PROSTRATION. Acon., Ant. t., Ars., Ars. iod., Cal. c., Carbo v., China, Gels., Kali p., Nux v., Sep., Sil., Sul., Ver. a.

PROLAPSUS RECTI. Arn., (Cal. flu.), Collins., Ign., Pod., Nux v., Sul.

PROLAPSUS UTERI. (Aurum), Arn., Bell., Bry., (Cal. flu.), Cimic. (Conium), Helon., Lil. t., Pod., Puls., Sab., Sep., Sil., Sul.

PRURITUS ANI. Aesc., Alum., Ars., Collins., Graph., Lyc., Merc. v., (Nit. ac.), Nux v., Sep., Sul., Thuya.

PRURITUS VULVAE. Ars., (Calad.), Graph., Helon., Lach., Merc. v., (Psorinum), Puls., Sep., Sul., Thuya.

PSOAS ABSCESS. Ars., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., China, Hep., Sil., Sul., Symphyt., (Tuberc.).

Psoriasis. Ars., Ars. iod., Graph., Iris., Nat. m., Nat. s., (Psorinum), Sep., Sul.

Ptomain Poisoning. Ant. t., Ars., Camph., (Carbo a.), Carbo v., China, Echin., Ipec., Lach., Phos., (Pyrog.), Sec., Ver. a.

Ptosis. Arn., Caul., Caust., Gels., Graph., Plumb., Rhus t., Sep., Zinc.

Ptyalism. Ars., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Nat. s., (Nit. ac.), Mercurial Preparations.

Puerperal Convulsions. Acon., Agar., (Amyl. nit.), Bell., (Cicuta), Cimic., Gels., Hyos., Ign., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nux v., Stram., Ver. v.

Pupils Dilated. Acon., Bell., Hyos., Op. (Contracted), Stram., Ver. v.

Pulse, Intermitting. Dig., Lyc., Nat. m., Phos., Ver. a.
Rapid. Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Ferr. p., Gels., Nux v., Sec., Ver. v.
Slow. Chel., Dig., Kal.

Pulmonary Edema. Acon., (Ammon. carb.), Ant. t., Ars., Bell., Carbo v., Dig., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Ver. a.

Purpura Hemorrhagica. Ars., Crotal., Echin., Lach., Phos., Sec., Tereb.

Pyemia. Ars., Ars. iod., Cal. c., (Cal. s.), Echin., Lach., Phos., (Pyrog.), Sec., Sil., Sul.

Quinin Poisoning (Cachexia). Ars., Cal. c., Cal. p., Ipec., Nat. m., Nux v., Sul.

Rachitis. Ars. iod., Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., Hep., Iod., Lach., Lyc., Nat. m., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Remittents. Arn., Ars., Ars. iod., China, Eup. perf., Ferr. p., Gels., Ipec., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sul.

Renal Colic. Acon., Arn., Bell., Berb., (Cal. ren.), Ferr. p., Lach., Lyc., Mag. p., Nux v., Rhus t., Ver. a.

Retention of the Urine. Acon., Bell., Berb., Hyos., Merc. c., Nux v., Op., Ver. a.

RETINITIS. Acon., (Arg. nit.), Bell., Gels., Ferr. p., Hep., Kali m., Merc. c., Nat. m., Nux v., Rhus t., Spig., Sul.

RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS. Acon., All. c., Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Bry., Brom., China, Chlor., Dros., Dulc., Gels., Ferr. p., Hep., Iod., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., (Kali s.), Lach., Lyc., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus t., Rumex, Spig., Spong., Sul., (Tuberc.), Ver. v.

RETROCESSION OF ERUPTIONS. Acon., Bell., Cupr. m., Hep., Hyos., (Psorinum), Stram., Sul., Zinc.

RHEUMATISM. Acon., All. c., Apis., Arn., Ars., Bell., Berb., Bry., Cact., Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., Caul., Caust., Cham., China, Cimic., Col., Colch., Dulc., Eup. perf., Ferr. p., Ham., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., (Kali s.), Iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Phos., Phyt., Puls., Rhus t., (Ruta), Sang., Sep., Spig., Spong., Sul., Ver. a., Ver. v., Zinc.

SALIVARY GLANDS, AFFECTIONS OF. Iris., Lyc., Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Phyt., Sil.

SALPINGITIS. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Can. s., Canth., Col., Echin., Ferr. p., Gels., Hep., Ign., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

SCABIES. Alum., Ars., Ars. iod., Caust., Hep., Lyc., (Psorinum), Sep., Sil., Sul.

SCARLATINA. Acon., (Ailan.), Ars., Bell., Bry., Canth., Crotal., Echin., Ferr. p., Gels., Hep., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. s., (Nit. ac.), Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Phyt., Puls., Rhus t., Sang., Sil., Sul., Ver. v., Zinc.

SCARLATINAL DROPSY (Post). Acon., Apis., Ars., Canth., Helleb., Merc. c., Tereb., Sul., Zinc.

SCIATICA. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Berb., Bry., Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cimic., Col., Dulc., Ferr. p., Gels., Ign., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Mag. p., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nux v., Phyt., Plumb, Puls., Rhus t., Sil., Sul., Thuya, Ver. a., Xanth.

Scorbutus (Scurvy.) Ars., Ars. iod., Kali p., Nat. m., Merc. v., Phos., Sul.

Sea Sickness. Acon., (Amyl. nit.), Ars., Bry., Cocc. (Car Sickness), Colch., Ipec., Nux v., (Petrol.), (Tobac.), Ver. a.

Septic Conditions (Sepsis); Septicemia, Sapremia, Etc. Acon., Arn., Ars., Ars. iod., Bapt., Bell., Crotal., Echin., Hep., Hyos., Kali bich., Kali p., Lach., Nux v., Phos., (Pyrog.), Rhus t., (Strych.), Sul., Ver. a.

Serous Membranes, Affections of. Acon., Apis., Apoc., Bell., Bry., Canth., Colch., Ferr. p., Helleb., Kali p., Lach., Phos., Rhus t., Sul., Zinc.

Skin Diseases. Acon., Alum., (Anac.), Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Canth., Caust., Crot. t., Dulc., Ferr. p., Gels., Graph., Hep., Iod., Kali m., Kali p., (Kali s.), Lach., Lyc., Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Phos. (Psorinum), Puls., Rhus t., Rumex., Sul., Thuya (Excrescences).

Sloughing Tissues. Ars., Ars. iod., Cal. s., Echin., Lach., Sec., Tereb., Sil.

Sore Throat, Clergyman's. Alum., (Arg. nit.), (Arum t,), Caust., Dros., Hep., Kali bich., Phos., Rhus t., Sul. (Tuberc.).

Sore Throat. (See Tonsilitis). Acon., Aesc., Apis. (Arg. nit.), Bell., Bry., Canth., Ferr. p., Gels., Hep., Hydr., Ign., Iod., Kali bich., Kali m., Kali p., Merc. c., Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Nat. s., Nux v., Phyt., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

Sores, Bed (Decubitus). Acon., Arn., Ars., Calend., Canth., Echin., Gels., Ham., Hep., Lach., Kali p., (Pyrog.), Rhus t., Sec., Sul., Ver. a.

Spasmodic Affections. Acon., Agar., Ars., (Atrop.), Bell., Caul., Cham., (Cicuta), Cina, Col., Cup. ars., Cupr. m., Dros., Hyos., Ign., Nat. m., Nux v., Op., Rhus t., Stram., (Strych.), Ver. v., Zinc., (Zinc. p.).

Spasms. (Convulsions). Acon., Agar., (Ailan.), Ant. t., Bell., Camph., Canth., Caust., Chlor., (Cicuta), Cina, Cocc., Cupr. m., Ferr. p., Gels., Helleb., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Pod., Sec., Stram., Ver. v., Zinc.

Spinal Irritation. Acon., Arn., Bell., Camph., Caul., Caust., Cocc., Hyper., Hyos., Ign., Kali p., Plumb. (Locomotor Ataxia), Rhus t., Sec., Sil., Ver. a., Zinc., (Zinc p.).

Spina Bifida. Cal. c., Cal. p., Phos., Sil., Sul.

Spinal Curvature. (Kyphosis, Lordosis). Cal. c., Cal. p., Hep., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Splenic Enlargement. Ars., Ars. iod., China, Nux v., Sul.

Spotted Fever. See Meningitis, Cerebrospinal.

Stertorous Breathing. Bell., Carbo v., Op., Stram., Ver. v.

Stings of Insects. Acon., Arn., Camph., Canth., Ferr. p., Led., Merc. v., Nat. m., Rhus t., (Spts. Camphor).

Stomatitis. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Gels., Hep., Hydr. (Kali chl.), Kali m., Kali p., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. m., Phyt., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

Strangury (Suppression of the Urine). Acon., Apis., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Camph., Canth., Dig., Ferr. p., Hyos., Ign., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nux v., Phos., Rhus t., Tereb., Ver. v., Zinc.

Strumous Diathesis. Apis., Ars., Ars. iod., (Bar. c.), Cal. c., Cal. p., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Iod., Kali m., Lach., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Phyt., (Psorinum), Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Stupor. Aeth., Apis., Ant. t., Bell., Hyos., Op., Stram., Ver. v.

Styes. Acon., Bell., Cal. c., Cal. p., (Cal. s.), Graph., Hep., Lyc., Puls., Sil., (Staph.), Sul.

Sunstroke. Acon., Bell., Camph., Gels., Glon., (Nat. c.), Phos., Ver. v.

Subinvolution of the Uterus. Arn., Bell., Helon., Lach., Lil. t., Nat. m., Puls., Sec., Sep., Sil., Sul.

Suppression of the Menses. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bry., Caul., Cimic., Cocc., Dulc., Graph., Hyos., Kali c., Kali p., Nat. m., Nat. s., Phos., Puls., Pod., Sec., (Senec.), Sep., Sil., Sul., Xanth., Zinc.

Suppression of the Perspiration. Acon., Hep., Sil.

Surgical Shock. Acon., Arn., Ars., Calend., Camph., Carbo v., Coffee, Hyper., Nux v., Symphyt., Ver. a.

Sycosis. (Cinnab.), Dulc., Lyc., Merc. c., Nat. s., (Nit. ac.), Thuja.

Sycotic Dyscrasia. Dulc., (Medor.), Nat. s., (Nit. ac.), Thuya.

Syncope. (Fainting). Acon., (Amyl. nit.), Ars., Bry., Camph., Cocc., Glon., Ipec., Nux v., Sec., Ver. a.

Synovitis. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Ferr. p., Kali m., Iod., Rhus t., Sil., Sticta, Sul.

Syphilis. Alum., Ars., (Aurum), (Cinnab.), Echin., Hep., Iod., Kali bich., (Kali iod.), Kali m., Kali p., Merc. c., Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Phyt., Sars., Sul., (Syphil.).

Tabes Mesenterica. Ars. iod., Cal. c., Cal. p., Hep., Iod., Nat. m., Nat. s., Phyt., Sul., (Tuberc.).

Tenesmus of the Bladder. Acon., Ars., Bell., Canth., Can. s., Cupr. ars., Hyos., Ign., Nat. m., Nux v., Merc. c., Merc. v., Sil., Sul.

Tenesmus Recti. Acon., Aesc., Aloe, Alum., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nux v., Pod., Sil., Sul.

Tenesmus Recti et Vesici. (Caps.), Merc. c., Nux v.

Thirst. Acon., Ant. t., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Bry., Phos., Nat. m., Nat. s., Merc. v., Nux v., Rhus t., Sul., Ver. a.

Lack of. Apis., Gels., Puls.

THYROID, DISEASES OF. Acon., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Iod., Nat. m., Spong., Sul., (Thyr.).

TIC DOULOUREUX. Acon., Arn., Ars., Col., Gels., Kali p., Kal., Merc. v., (Mezer.), Spig., Xanth.

TINEA CAPITIS. Cal. c., Cal. p., Graph., Hep., Phyt., Sul.

TONSILLITIS. Acon., Apis., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Berb., Ferr. p., Gels., Hep., Iod., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Merc. i. f., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Phyt., Rhus t., Sil., Sul.

TOOTHACHE. Acon., Arn., Bell., Bism., Cham., Coff., Graph., Ign., Kali p., Mag. p., Merc. v., Sul., (Staph.), Thuya.

TRAUMATISM. See Injuries.

TRISMUS. Acon., Agar., Bell., (Cicut.), Cupr. m., Hyos., Hyper., Kali p., Mag. p., Nux v., Stram., Ver. v.

TUBERCULOSIS. Ars., Ars. iod., Cal. c., (Cal. iod.), Cal. p., (Cal. s.), Dros., Hep., Iod., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Merc. i. r., Merc. v., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Puls., Sang., Sep., Sil., Spong., Sul., (Tuberc.), Xanth.

TUBERCULOUS DIARRHEA. Ars., Ars. iod., Cal. c., Cal. p., Iod., Phos., Sul., (Tuberc.).

TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS. Bell., (Cal. brom.), Cal. c., Cal. p., Glon., Helleb., Iod., Phos., Stram., Sul., (Tuberc.).

TUMORS OF THE BREAST. Arn., Cal. c., (Cal. flu.), Cal. p., (Conium), Hydr., Iod., Kali m., Merc. i. r., Phyt., Sil., Sul.

TYPHOID. Agar., Arn., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Carbo v., Echin., Gels., Ham., Hyos., Lach., Lyc., (Nit. ac.), Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Rhus t., Stram., Tereb., Zinc.

TYPHUS. Arn., Ars., Bry., Hyos., Rhus t., Ver. a.

Ulcers. Alum., Apis., Ars., Ars. iod., Cal. c., Cal. p., Calend., Carbo v., Chel., Echin., Graph., Ham., Hep., Hydr., Iod., Kali bich., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. v., (Nit. ac.), Nat. m., Phyt., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.), Zinc.

Uremic Convulsions. Apis., Ars., Bell., Cupr. ars., Cupr. m., Gels., Glon., Hyos., Kali p., Lach., Mag. p., Merc. c., Op., Phos., Stram., Sul., Tereb., Ver. v., Zinc.

Urethritis. Acon., Bell., Can. s., Canth., Ferr. p., Gels., Hydr., Kali m., (Kali s.), Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. m., (Nat. p.), Puls., Sep. (Gleet), Sil., Sul.

Uric Acid Conditions. Acon., Arn., Berb., Bry., Colch., Kali bich., Lyc., Nat. m., (Nat. p.), Nat. s., Nux v., Puls., Rhus t., Sul., (Urt. urens).

Urinary Difficulties. Acon., Apis., (Arg. nit.), Ars., Bell., Berb., Can. s., Canth., Caust., Dulc., (Eup. pur.), Ferr. p., Gels., Helleb., Hyos., Kali m., Kali p., Lyc., Merc. c., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Op., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sab., Sep., Sul., Ver. a., Zinc.

Urticaria. (Hives). Acon., Apis., Ant. t., Dulc., Kali m., Lyc., Nat. m., Puls., Rhus t., Rumex., Sep., Sul., (Urt. urens).

Uterine Affections. Agar., Bell., Bry., Caul., Cimic., Ferr. p., Gels., Helon., Lil. t., Merc. v., Nat. m., Pod., Phos., Puls., Nux v., Rhus t., Sab., Sec., Sep., Sul., Thuya, Vib. op., Zinc.

Uterine Displacement. Acon., Arn., Bell., Caul., Caust., Cimic., Ferr. p., Helon., Lach., Lil t., Lyc., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nux v., Phos., Pod., Puls., Rhus t., (Ruta), Sab., Sang., Sep., Sul., Ver. a.

Uvula, Affections of. Acon., Apis., (Caps.), Hyos., Ign., Kali bich., Lach., Merc. c., Merc. i. f., Phyt., Rhus t., Sil.

Vaccination, Ill Effects of. Kali m., Sil., Sul., Thuya, (Variol.).

VARICELLA. (Chicken Pox). Acon., Ant. t., Bell., Puls., Sul.

VARICOSE VEINS. Acon., Arn., Ars., Carbo v., Ferr. p., Kali m., Kali., p., Merc. v., Puls., Rhus t., Sul.

VARIOLA. (Small Pox). Acon., Ant. t., Ars., Crotal., Ferr. p., Gels., Kali m., Lach., Merc. v., Sul., Thuya., (Variol.), Ver. v.

VERMICULAR AFFECTIONS. Acon., Ant. c., Ant. t., Apis., Ars., Cham., (Chenop.), Cina, (Santon.), Spig., Sul.

VERTIGO. Acon., Bell., Bry., Cal. c., Cal. p., Col., (Conium), Crat., Ferr. p., Gels., Glon., (Granat.), Kal., Kali p., Lyc., Merc. v., Nat. m., Nat. s., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Pod., Rhus t., Spig., Ver. a., Vib. op.

VESICULAR ERUPTIONS. Ant. t., Ars., Canth., Crot. t., (Ran. bulb.), Rhus t., Sul.

VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION. Acon., Bell., Bry., Ham., Lach., Phos., Puls., Sul.

VITAL REACTION, LACKING. Carbo v., China (From Loss of Fluids), Diph. (in Diphtheria), Phos., (Psorinum), Sul. (when indicated remedies fail to act), Zinc.

VOMITING. Acon., Aeth., Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Bell., Bism., Bry., Cocc., Col., Colch., Crot. t., Echin., Ferr. p., Ipec., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Mag. p., Nat. m., Nat. s., Op., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus t., Sep., Sul., (Symphor.), Ver. a., Ver. v., Zinc.

VULNERARIES. Acon., Arn., Cal. p., Calend., Ferr. p., Ham., Hyper., Led., Rhus t., (Ruta), (Staph.), Symphyt.

WARTS. Berb., Cal. c., Caust., Dulc., Kali m., Nat. m., Nat. s., Sab., Sep., Sul., Thuya.

WHITE SWELLING. Apis., Ars. iod., Cal. c., Cal. p., Iod., Sil., Sul., (Tuberc.).

WHOOPING COUGH. (Pertussis). Acon., Ant. t., Ars., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Chel., Cina, Cupr. m.,

Dros., Ferr. p., Ipec., Kali bich., Kali c., Kali m., Kali p., Lach., Nux v., Puls., Rumex., Spong., Spig., Sul., Ver. a.

Wounds, in General. See Injuries.

Wounds, Punctured. Acon., Apis, Hyper., Led., (Staph.).

Wrist Drop. Caust., Gels., Kali p., Plumb., Sec.

Writer's Cramp. (Occupational Neuroses). (Arg. nit.), Gels., Mag. p., Plumb.

Zona. See Herpes Zosta.

GENERAL INDEX

Action of Drugs, curative, 31.
primary, 32.
secondary, 31.
Action of drugs, must be in the line of reactive forces, 31.
Action, pathogenetic vs. physiological, 22.
Acute diseases, tendency of, 26.
Aggravation, the homœopathic, 19.
Alcohol, use of in homœopathic pharmacy, 33.
dispensing, 33.
used in diluting medicines, 34.
Allopathic method, the, 23.
Alternation of medicines, 22.
Anamnesis, the, 23.
Animal experiments, how differing from provings, 17.
may supplement provings, 17.
Antitoxin, use of in diphtheria, 41.
Attenuation, scales of, 35.
centesimal, 35.
decimal, 35.
Autotherapy, 29.

Bichemistry, 44.

Chemist, Hahnemann, a German, 13.
Chemistry, Hahnemann forsakes medicine for, 13.
Chronic disease, development of, 30.
Chronic diseases, inquiry into, 24.
Hahnemann's theory of, 27.
Cure, basis of the law of, 14.
Hahnemann's discovery of, 14.
Cure of likes by likes, 14.

Diet and environment, bearing upon a given case, 43.
Diet, the study of, 40.
importance of the study of in general, 40.
Dilutions, 34.
and triturations, how interchangeable, 34.
Diphtherin, use of, in diphtheria, 41.
Domestic remedies, use of, 39.
Dose, the minimum, 20.
reduction of, 20.
repetition of, 20.
Dosage, Hahnemann's, 21.
Drug action, direction of, 31.
Drug, amount of present, how designated, 35.
Drug application, three methods of, 23.
definition of, 22.
experiments, Hahneman's first, 14.
Drug testing, necessity for, 14.
Drugs, sources of, 35.
from the mineral kingdom, how prepared, 36.

Electricity, 41.
Emergency, cases of, 40.
Epidemic disease, observation during, 25.
Epidemic remedy, 25.
Experiments, extent of Hahnemann's, 14.
External treatment, 42.

General symptoms, 19.

Hahnemann, Samuel, who he was, 13.
discouragements of his profession, 13.
early industry, 13.
early writings, 15.
extent of his labors, 14.
first years of medical practice unsatisfactory, 13.
further writings, 15.
influence on medicine, 15.
later life and death, 15.
persecution, 15.

sketch of his life, 13-14.
struggles for an education, 13.
HALLER, FIRST SUGGESTED DRUG TESTING, 14.
HEALTH, HAHNEMANN'S DEFINITION OF, 22.
HEAT AND COLD, USE OF IN ACUTE DISEASES, 42.
HOMŒOPATHIC AGGRAVATION, THE, 19.
materia medica, 46-168.
medicine case, use of, 38.
pharmacy, 33-36.
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA, STUDY OF, 13.
HOMŒOPATHIC METHOD, THE, 13.
prescription, essentials of, 18.
principle, discovery of, 13.
principles, 13.
provings, 17.
HOMŒOPATHIC NURSING, 38-45.
remedies, valuable addition to nurse's equipment, 38.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, DEFINITION OF, 16.
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES NOT TO BE GIVEN IN PHYSIOLOGICAL DOSAGE, 31.
HOMŒOPATHIC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, DEFINITION OF, 16.
HOMŒOPATHY, DEFINITION OF (WHAT IT IS), 16.
development of, 14.
influence of on general medicine, 15.
scope of, 27.
spread of, 15.
HOMŒOPATHY EFFICIENT IN SHOCK AND POST-OPERATIVE CONDITIONS, 42.
in surgery, 42.
HUMAN BODY, IDEA OF EXPERIMENT UPON, HOW SUGGESTED TO HAHNEMANN, 13.
HYDROTHERAPY, VALUE OF, 41.
HYGIENE AND DIET, VALUE OF, 41.

IMMUNITY, EXAMPLES OF ACQUIRED, 28.
INDICATED REMEDY A SAFE GUIDE, 38.
INORGANIC SALTS OF THE BODY, 44.
ISOPATHY AND ACQUIRED IMMUNITY, 28.
ISOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHY, EXAMPLES OF ARTIFICIAL IMMUNITY, 29.

Law of cure, basis of, 14.
Local treatment, 42.
Lyssin, 28.

Materia medica, definition of, 22.
the homœopathic, 22.
Medical electricity, 41.
Medicines, care of homœopathic, 36.
dispensing of, 37.
Mental diseases, treatment of, 43.
Minimum dose avoids overtaxing nature, 31.
Modalities, 23.
according to diet, 43.
according to heat and cold, 42.
Modern medical science, advantages of, 25.

Nosodes, 28.
method of administering, 28.
Notes taken at bedside, 25.
Nurse's equipment, 38.
Nurse and physician, relationship of, 44.
Nursing, ethics of, 45.
homœopathic, 38-45.
how differing from regular nursing, 38.

Observation, cultivation of, 24.
Opsonic index, action of homœopathic remedies upon, 29.
Organon, Hahnemann's, 15.

Palliatives, action of drugs as, 29.
evils of, 30.
use of 29, 40.
Particular symptoms, 19.
Patient to be treated not alone the disease, 20.
Pharmacopeia, American homœopathic, 33.
Homœopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States, 33.
Poisons and their antidotes, 40.
antidotes to, 40.

PREDISPOSITION AND IMMUNITY, 26.
PREPARATION OF DRUGS, STANDARDS FOR, 33.
aim toward accuracy in, 33.
PREPARATIONS OF DRUGS COMMONLY USED, 21.
PREPARATIONS OF DRUGS, HOW DESIGNATED, 36.
PRIMARY ACTION OF DRUGS, 31.
PROVERS, QUALIFICATIONS OF, 18.
PROVINGS, FIRST ATTEMPT AT SCIENTIFIC, 14.
how differing from animal experiment, 17.
PSORINUM, 28.
PSYCHOTHERAPY, 44.

REACTIVE FORCES, DIRECTION OF, 31.
REGULAR PHYSICIAN AND THE HOMŒOPATHIST, 45.
REMEDY, CARE IN ADMINISTRATION OF, 37.
frequency of repetition of, 21.
REMEDIES, ALTERNATION OF, 22.
list of nurse's case of, 38.
relationship of, 30.

SACCHARUM LACTIS, USES OF, 33.
SCIENTIFIC PROVINGS, FIRST ATTEMPTED BY HAHNEMANN, 13.
SECONDARY ACTION OF DRUGS, 31.
how curative, 32.
SIMILARS, LAW OF, DISCOVERY OF, 14.
probably known to Hippocrates, 14.
SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURENTUR, 16.
SUCCUSSION, 36.
SURGERY, HOMŒOPATHY IN, 42.
SYMPTOMS, SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE, 18.
common, 19.
complete, 23.
definition of, 23.
development of, 30.
direction of, 31.
general, 19.
order of disappearance of, 30.
particular, 19.

pathogenetic, 22.
pathognomonic, 23.
peculiar or characteristic, 19.
relative value of, 19.
to be committed to writing, 25.
totality of, a safe guide, 18.
SYMPTOMS, THE TOTALITY OF THE, 18.
SYCOSIS, PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH LATENT GONORRHEA, 27.
SYPHILIS, 27.

TAKING THE CASE, DIRECTIONS FOR, 18.
TINCTURES, HOW PREPARED, 34.
domestic, 34.
in general, 33.
TISSUE REMEDIES, 44.
inorganic cell salts, 44.
TRITURATIONS, 34.
TUBERCULINUM, 28.

UNDERSTANDING OF HOMŒOPATHY NECESSARY, 45.

VACCINATION, 27.
VACCINE THERAPY, 27.
curative results due to similarity, 27.
VARIOLINUM, 27.
VEHICLES, 23.
VULNERARIES, 42.

X-RAY, MAY ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF SIMILARS, 42.

REMEDIAL INDEX

Remedies with Abbreviations

Aconite napellus, Acon., 47.
Aesculus hippocastanum, Aesc., 165.
Aethusa cynapium, Aeth., 165.
Agaricus muscarius, Agar., 165.
Allium cepa, All. c., Cepa., 49.
Aloe, Aloe, 50.
Alumina, Alum., 165.
Antimonium crudum, Ant. c., 51.
Antimonium tartaricum, Ant. t., 52.
Apis mellifica, Apis., 53.
Apocynum cannabinum, Apoc., 165.
Arnica montana, Arn., 55.
Arsenicum album, Ars., 56.
Arsenicum iodatum, Ars. iod., 58.

Baptisia tinctoria, Bapt., 59.
Belladonna, Bell., 60.
Berberis vulgaris, Berb., 61.
Bismuth subnitrate, Bism., 165.
Bromine, Brom., 166.
Bryonia alba, Bry., 62.

Cactus grandiflorus, Cact., 64.
Calcarea carbonica, Cal. c., 65.
Calcarea phosphorica, Cal. p., 66.
Calendula officinalis, Calend., 67.
Camphora, Camph., 68.
Cannabis sativa, Can. s., 70.
Cantharis, Canth., 71.
Carbo vegetabilis, Carbo v., 72.
Caulophyllum, Caul., 73.

Causticum, Caust., 74.
Chamomilla vulgaris, Cham., 75.
Chelidonium majus, Chel., 76.
Chlorine, Chlor., 166.
China officinalis, China, Cinch., 77.
Cimicifuga racemosa, Cimic., 79.
Cina, Cina, 80.
Cocculus indicus, Cocc., 81.
Coffea cruda, Coff., 83.
Colchicum autumnale, Colch., 84.
Collinsonia, Collins, 166.
Colocynth, Col., 85.
Crataegus oxyacantha, Crat., 86.
Crotalus horridus, Crotal., 166.
Croton tiglium, Crot. t., 87.
Cuprum arsenitum, Cupr. ars., 88.
Cuprum metallicum, Cupr. m., 89.

Digitalis purpurea, Dig., 90.
Dioscorea villosa, Diosc., 166.
Diphtherin, Diph., 166.
Drosera rotundifolia, Dros., 92.
Dulcamara, Dulc., 93.

Echinacea angustifolia, Echin., 94.
Eupatorium perfoliatum, Eup., perf., 96.
Euphrasia officinalis, Euphr., 97.

Ferrum phosphoricum, Ferr. p., 98.

Gelsemium sempervirens, Gels., 99.
Glonoin, Glon., 100.
Graphites, Graph., 102.

Hamamelis virginica, Ham., 103.
Helleborus niger, Helleb., 104.
Helonias, Helon., 166.
Hepar sulphuris, Hep., 105.
Hydrastis canadensis, Hydr., 107

Hyoscyamus niger, Hyos., 108.
Hypericum, Hyper., 166.

Ignatia amara, Ign., 109.
Iodum, Iod., 113.
Ipecacuanha, Ipec., 110.
Iris versicolor, Iris, 112.

Kali bichromicum, Kali bich., 114.
Kali carbonicum, Kali c., 116.
Kali muriaticum, Kali m., 117.
Kali phosphoricum, Kali p., 118.
Kalmia latifolia, Kal., 167.

Lachesis, Lach., 119.
Ledum palustre, Led., 167.
Lilium tigrinum, Lil. t., 167.
Lycopodium clavatum, Lyc., 121.

Magnesia phosphorica., Mag. p., 123.
Mercurius corrisivus, Merc. c., 125.
Mercurius iodatus flavus, Merc. i. f., 126.
Mercurius iodatus ruber, Merc. i. r., 124.
Mercurius vivus, Merc. v., 127.

Natrum muriaticum, Nat. m., 128.
Natrum sulphuricum, Nat. s., 130.
Nux vomica, Nux v., 131.

Opium, Op., 133.

Phosphorus, Phos., 135.
Phosphoric acid, Phos. ac., 136.
Phytolacca decandra, Phyt., 138.
Plumbum metallicum, Plumb., 139.
Podophyllum, Pod., 140.
Pulsatilla, Puls., 141.

Rheum, Rheum, 143.
Rhus toxicodendron, Rhus t., 144.
Rumex crispus, Rumex, 145.

Sabina, Sab., 146.
Sanguinaria canadensis, Sang., 148.
Secale cornutum, Sec., 149.
Sepia, Sep., 150.
Silicea, Sil., 152.
Spigelia anthelmintica, Spig., 153.
Spongia tosta, Spong., 154.
Sticta pulmonaria, Sticta, 167.
Stramonium, Stram., 167.
Sulphur, Sul., 156.
Symphytum, Symphyt., 168.

Terebinthina, Tereb., 157.
Thuja occidentalis, Thuya, 168.

Veratrum album, Ver. a., 159.
Veratrum viride, Ver. v., 160.
Viburnum opulus, Vib. op., 161.

Xanthoxylum fraxineum, Xanth., 162.

Zincum metallicum, Zinc., 163.

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